APPENDIX B (POLYGONS)

POLYGON: A1-L

A1-L. CAMPSITES		
Suppression Priority	**High**	
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**RX Fire**	**None**
	Non Fire	**High**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Low**	

- *Description:* Two Campsites
- *Total acres: 12*
- *Location:* See map Appendix A
- *Characteristics:* See Chapter III.
- *Communities At Risk:* None

FIRE MANAGEMENT GOALS & OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION (RESOURCE MANAGEMENT GOAL)- The dominant vegetation at these sites is aspen and pinon-juniper. The desire is to maintain this vegetation as long as it does not pose a fire threat to the facilities and structures at the campsites.

   FIRE REGIME: 5
   CONDITION CLASS: 2

2. FIRE MANAGEMENT GOAL – Protect facility and overstory for the Rocky Reservoir and Irish Canyon campsites from the impact of wildland fire.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - No wildland fire within perimeter.

4. AMR STRATEGY – All fires within this polygon will receive an immediate and aggressive response. Primary strategy is direct control with 90% of the fires held to ¼ acre or less.

5. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - No dozers within perimeter of the polygon.

6. WILDLAND FIRE USE - None

7. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS - Fuel treatments in these areas may be considered as needed by a site-specific plan.

8. MONITORING - Fuels treatments, both natural and planned, will be evaluated each year following the fire season to ensure that resource management objectives and constraints have been met or to determine if those objectives and constraints need to be modified.

POLYGON: A2-L

- *Description:* Four communication sites
- *Total acres:* 575
- *Location:* See map Appendix A
- *Characteristics:* See Chapter III.
- *Communities At Risk:* None

A2-L. COMMUNICATION SITES		
Suppression Priority	**High**	
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**RX Fire**	**None**
	Non Fire	**High**
Community Assistance / Protection	**High**	

FIRE MANAGEMENT GOALS & OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION (RESOURCE MANAGEMENT GOAL)- The dominant vegetation at these sites is sagebrush and a pinon-juniper/sagebrush mix. The desire is to maintain this vegetation as long as it does not pose a fire threat to the facilities and structures at the communication sites.

   FIRE REGIME: 4
   CONDITION CLASS: 3

2. FIRE MANAGEMENT GOAL – Provide the appropriate level of site protection for the following communication sites: Juniper Mountain, Lay Peak, Lookout Mountain, and Magnetic Mountain. (Powder Wash is contained within the perimeter of the Powder Wash Complex [A7]; Cedar Mountain North and South are contained within the perimeter of the Cedar Mountain [A8]).

   Additional objectives include:
   - Provide protection for cultural resources at Lookout Mountain site.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - No wildland fire within perimeter.

4. AMR STRATEGY – All fires within this polygon will receive an immediate and aggressive response. Primary strategy is direct control with 90% of the fires held to ¼ acre or less.

5. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - No heavy equipment within 1/8 mile of cultural sites.

6. WILDLAND FIRE USE - None

7. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS - Fuel treatments in these areas may be considered as needed by a site-specific plan.

8. MONITORING - Fuels treatments, both natural and planned, will be evaluated each year following the fire season to ensure that resource management objectives and constraints have been met or to determine if those objectives and constraints need to be modified.

POLYGON: A3-L

- *Description:* Compressor Station
- *Total acres:* 7
- *Location:* See map Appendix A
- *Characteristics:* See Chapter III
- *Communities At Risk:* None

A3-L. COMPRESSOR STATION		
Suppression Priority	**High**	
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**RX Fire**	**None**
	Non Fire	**High**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Low**	

FIRE MANAGEMENT GOALS & OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION (RESOURCE MANAGEMENT GOAL)- The dominant vegetation at this site is sagebrush. The desire is to maintain this vegetation as long as it does not pose a fire threat to the facilities and structures at the compressor station.

   FIRE REGIME: 5
   CONDITION CLASS: 3

2. FIRE MANAGEMENT GOAL – Provide the appropriate level of site protection for Hiawatha Compressor Station as well as oil and gas sites and associated facilities. (Powder Wash is contained within the perimeter of the Powder Wash Complex [A7]).

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - No wildland fire within perimeter.

4. AMR STRATEGY – All fires within this polygon will receive an immediate and aggressive response. Primary strategy is direct control with 90% of the fires held to ¼ acre or less.

5. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - No dozers within perimeter of the polygon. Suppression resources must be aware of hazards common to most oil and gas facilities such as above ground pipelines and aerial power lines.

6. WILDLAND FIRE USE - None

7. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS - Fuel treatments in these areas may be considered as needed by a site-specific plan.

8. MONITORING - Fuels treatments, both natural and planned, will be evaluated each year following the fire season to ensure that resource management objectives and constraints have been met or to determine if those objectives and constraints need to be modified.

POLYGON: A4-L

- *Description:* Cottonwood Riparian
- *Total acres:* 304
- *Location:* See map Appendix A
- *Characteristics:* See Chapter III
- *Communities At Risk:* None

A4-L. COTTONWOOD RIPARIAN		
Suppression Priority	**High**	
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**RX Fire**	**None**
	Non Fire	**High**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Low**	

FIRE MANAGEMENT GOALS & OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION (RESOURCE MANAGEMENT GOAL)- The dominant vegetation in these areas is the cottonwoods. The desire is to maintain this vegetation in its current condition.

   FIRE REGIME: 3
   CONDITION CLASS: 2

2. FIRE MANAGEMENT GOAL – Protect the cottonwoods within the following 6 riparian areas: 4 Mile Creek, Cantling Creek, Pole Gulch Exclosure, Little Snake River corridor, Douglas Mt. riparian area, and the Timberlake riparian forest area. Additional objectives include: Protect cultural resources in these areas.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - No wildland fire within perimeter.

4. AMR STRATEGY – All fires within this polygon will receive an immediate and aggressive response. Primary strategy is direct control with 90% of the fires held to ¼ acre or less.

5. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - No heavy/mechanical equipment use.

6. WILDLAND FIRE USE - None

7. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS - One mechanical treatment within a 5-year period. Other fuel treatments in these areas may be considered as needed by a site-specific plan.

8. MONITORING - Fuels treatments, both natural and planned, will be evaluated each year following the fire season to ensure that resource management objectives and constraints have been met or to determine if those objectives and constraints need to be modified.

POLYGON: A5-L

- *Description:* Interpretive Site
- *Total acres:* 5
- *Location:* See map Appendix A
- *Characteristics:* See Chapter III
- *Communities At Risk:* None

A5-L. INTERPRETIVE SITE		
Suppression Priority	**High**	
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**RX Fire**	**None**
	Non Fire	**High**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Low**	

FIRE MANAGEMENT GOALS & OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION (RESOURCE MANAGEMENT GOAL)- The dominant vegetation at this site is a juniper/grass mix. The site is located within B-3. The desire is to maintain this vegetation as long as it does not pose a fire threat to the facilities and structures at the interpretive site.

   FIRE REGIME: 4
   CONDITION CLASS: 3

2. FIRE MANAGEMENT GOAL – Protect the facility and overstory for the Irish Canyon Interpretive site.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - No wildland fire within perimeter.

4. AMR STRATEGY – All fires within this polygon will receive an immediate and aggressive response. Primary strategy is direct control with 90% of the fires held to ¼ acre or less.

5. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - No heavy equipment in the facility area or within 1/8 mile of cultural sites.

6. WILDLAND FIRE USE - None

7. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS - Hazard fuels management treatments are needed to control the spread of cheatgrass. One mechanical/spray treatment annually. Other fuel treatments in these areas may be considered as needed by a site-specific plan.

8. MONITORING - Fuels treatments, both natural and planned, will be evaluated each year following the fire season to ensure that resource management objectives and constraints have been met or to determine if those objectives and constraints need to be modified.

POLYGON: A6-L

- *Description:* Six river access sites
- *Total acres:* 60
- *Location:* See map Appendix A
- *Characteristics:* See Chapter III
- *Communities At Risk:* None

A6-L. RIVER ACCESS		
Suppression Priority	**High**	
Prescribed Fire / Non-Fire Fuel Treatments	**RX Fire**	**None**
	Non-Fire	**High**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Low**	

FIRE MANAGEMENT GOALS & OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION (RESOURCE MANAGEMENT GOAL)- The dominant vegetation at these sites is a shrub/grass mix. The desire is to maintain this vegetation as long as it does not pose a fire threat to the facilities and structures at the river access points.

   FIRE REGIME: 3
   CONDITION CLASS: 3

2. FIRE MANAGEMENT GOAL – Protect the facilities and overstory for 6 river access areas: West Cross Mountain, East Cross Mountain, Sunbeam, Maybell Bridge, Juniper, and Duffy River access areas.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - No wildland fire within perimeter.

4. AMR STRATEGY – All fires within this polygon will receive an immediate and aggressive response. Primary strategy is direct control with 90% of the fires held to ¼ acre or less.

5. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - No heavy equipment in the facility area or within 1/8 mile of cultural sites.

6. WILDLAND FIRE USE - None

7. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS - Fuel treatments in these areas may be considered as needed by a site-specific plan.

8. MONITORING - Fuels treatments, both natural and planned, will be evaluated each year following the fire season to ensure that resource management objectives and constraints have been met or to determine if those objectives and constraints need to be modified.

POLYGON: A7-L

- *Description:* Industrial area
- *Total acres:* 179
- *Location:* See map Appendix A
- *Characteristics:* See Chapter III
- *Communities At Risk:* None

A7-L. POWDER WASH COMPLEX		
Suppression Priority	**High**	
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**RX Fire**	**None**
	Non Fire	**High**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Moderate**	

FIRE MANAGEMENT GOALS & OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION (RESOURCE MANAGEMENT GOAL)- The dominant vegetation at this site is a sagebrush/pinon-juniper mix. The desire is to maintain this vegetation as long as it does not pose a fire threat to the facilities and structures within the area.

   FIRE REGIME: 4
   CONDITION CLASS: 3

2. FIRE MANAGEMENT GOAL – Provide the appropriate level of protection for the compressor station, housing and communication site facilities, and oil and gas facilities within the area.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - No wildland fire within perimeter.

4. AMR STRATEGY – All fires within this polygon will receive an immediate and aggressive response. Primary strategy is direct control with 90% of the fires held to ¼ acre or less.

5. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - Suppression resources must be aware of hazards common to most oil and gas facilities such as above ground pipelines and aerial power lines.

6. WILDLAND FIRE USE - None

7. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS - Fuel treatments in these areas may be considered as needed by a site-specific plan.

8. MONITORING - Fuels treatments, both natural and planned, will be evaluated each year following the fire season to ensure that resource management objectives and constraints have been met or to determine if those objectives and constraints need to be modified.

POLYGON: A8-L

- *Description:* Industrial area
- *Total acres:* 179
- *Location:* See map Appendix A
- *Characteristics:* See Chapter III
- *Communities At Risk:* Not listed in the Federal Register

A8-L. CEDAR MOUNTAIN		
Suppression Priority	**High**	
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**RX Fire**	**None**
	Non Fire	**High**
Community Assistance / Protection	**High**	

FIRE MANAGEMENT GOALS & OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION (RESOURCE MANAGEMENT GOAL)- This area supports a mix of sagebrush, pinon-juniper/sagebrush, and mountain shrub. The desire is to maintain this vegetation as long as it does not pose a fire threat to the facilities and structures within the area.

   FIRE REGIME: 4
   CONDITION CLASS: 2

2. FIRE MANAGEMENT GOAL – Provide the appropriate level of protection for the communication sites, target range, picnic area, and trail within the area. Also provide protection for the rock features within area.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - No wildland fire within perimeter.

4. AMR STRATEGY – All fires within this polygon will receive an immediate and aggressive response. Primary strategy is direct control with 90% of the fires held to ¼ acre or less.

5. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - No heavy equipment within perimeter.

6. WILDLAND FIRE USE - None

7. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS - One project per year at the picnic area. Other fuels management projects may be considered as needed in a site-specific plan. Evaluate rehab needs, re-seed if necessary, and emphasize use of native seed.

8. MONITORING - Fuels treatments, both natural and planned, will be evaluated each year following the fire season to ensure that resource management objectives and constraints have been met or to determine if those objectives and constraints need to be modified.

POLYGON: A9-L

- *Description:* Twelve mine sites
- *Total acres:* 9
- *Location:* See map Appendix A
- *Characteristics:* See Chapter III
- *Communities At Risk:* None listed in the Federal Register

A9-L. MINE SITES		
Suppression Priority	**High**	
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**RX Fire**	**None**
	Non Fire	**High**
Community Assistance / Protection	**High**	

FIRE MANAGEMENT GOALS & OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION (RESOURCE MANAGEMENT GOAL)- The dominant vegetation at these sites is sagebrush, grasses, and mountain shrubs. The desire is to maintain this vegetation as long as it does not pose a fire threat to the facilities and structures at the mine sites.

   FIRE REGIME: 4
   CONDITION CLASS: 3

2. FIRE MANAGEMENT GOAL – Provide the appropriate level of protection for 12 mining sites: Juniper Mt. Limestone, Joker, Blue Jet, Terry Hankins Trapper Mine, Colowyo Mine, Twentymile Mine, Seneca II, Seneca IIW, Yoast Mine, and Edna Mine.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - No wildland fire within perimeter.

4. AMR STRATEGY – All fires within this polygon will receive an immediate and aggressive response. Primary strategy is direct control with 90% of the fires held to ¼ acre or less.

5. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - None.

6. WILDLAND FIRE USE – None.

7. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS - Fuel treatments in these areas may be considered as needed by a site-specific plan.

8. MONITORING - Fuels treatments, both natural and planned, will be evaluated each year following the fire season to ensure that resource management objectives and constraints have been met or to determine if those objectives and constraints need to be modified.

POLYGON: B1-L

- *Description:* Large tracts of private lands
- *Total acres:* 1,439,775
- *Location:* See map Appendix A
- *Characteristics:* See Chapter III
- *Communities At Risk:* Steamboat, Elk River Corridor, Steamboat Lake, Hans Peak, Columbine, Stagecoach, Morrison Creek, Wilderness Ranch, Freeman, Knez Divide.

B1-L. URBAN-INTERFACE		
Suppression Priority	**High**	
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**RX Fire**	**High**
	Non Fire	**High**
Community Assistance / Protection	**High**	

FIRE MANAGEMENT GOALS & OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION (RESOURCE MANAGEMENT GOAL)- This area contains large tracts of private agricultural lands intermingled with BLM lands. It supports isolated stands of sagebrush, mountain shrub, aspen, and rangeland. The primary objective is to protect big game severe winter range, sage grouse habitat, and potential lynx habitat.

   FIRE REGIME: 4
   CONDITION CLASS: 2

2. FIRE MANAGEMENT GOAL – Fire is desired for habitat improvement. However, wildland fires will be suppressed because of the large private land holdings. This is a priority area for hazard fuels treatments to reduce the risk of urban-interface fires. BLM lands adjoining National Forest or State lands will be managed consistent with fire management goals on those adjoining lands. Additional objectives include:
   a. Protect the scenic corridor and facilities and signs along the Yampa Valley Trail.
   b. Provide the appropriate level of protection for the YVEA/WAPA power line.
   c. Provide the appropriate level of protection for oil and gas sites and associated facilities.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - Optimally, no more than 15% of mapped severe winter range (17,000 ac) and sage grouse habitat (28,000 ac) should be burned or regenerated in the next 10 years.

4. AMR STRATEGY – All fires within this polygon will receive an immediate and aggressive response. Primary strategy is direct control with 90% of the fires held to 10 acre or less.

5. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - No heavy equipment in the facility area or within 1/8 mile of cultural sites. Avoid heavy equipment use or surface disturbance on Yampa Valley Trail. Avoid constructing permanent firebreaks on ridges or saddles. Suppression resources must be aware of hazards common to most oil and gas facilities such as above ground pipelines and aerial power lines.

6. WILDLAND FIRE USE - Prescribed fire only. Treatments of up to 500 acres over a 5-year period.

7. HAZARD FUELS/WUI TREATMENTS - Complete fuels treatments around cultural sites. Treatments of up to 2,500 acres over a 5-year period. Coordinate with Routt NF. Other fuel treatments in these areas may be considered by a site-specific plan as needed. Evaluate rehab needs, re-seed if necessary, and emphasize use of native seed.

8. PREPAREDNESS - Work with private landowners on the prevention of wildfire in this area. Also work to develop an agreement with sheriff and landowners on conducting prescribed fires across federal/state/private ownership.

9. MONITORING - Fuels treatments, both natural and planned, will be evaluated each year following the fire season to ensure that resource management objectives and constraints have been met or to determine if

those objectives and constraints need to be modified. Check yearly for hazardous fuel build-up near oil and gas facilities.

POLYGON: B2-L

- *Description:* Large tracts of private lands
- *Total acres:* 105,210
- *Location:* See map Appendix A
- *Characteristics:* See Chapter III
- *Communities At Risk:* None listed in the Federal Register.

B2-L. SANDHILLS/CROOKED WASH		
Suppression Priority	**High**	
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**RX Fire**	**High**
	Non Fire	**High**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Moderate**	

FIRE MANAGEMENT GOALS & OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION (RESOURCE MANAGEMENT GOAL)- This area supports a mix of sagebrush, bitterbrush, and grass. This area has had a history of many large fires that have destroyed large tracts of bitterbrush. The desire it to keep large fires out of this area so the bitterbrush can become reestablished.

   FIRE REGIME: 4
   CONDITION CLASS: 2

2. FIRE MANAGEMENT GOAL/OBJECTIVES – The primary objective is to protect the sage grouse, deer, and pronghorn winter range by maintaining and improving browse conditions. Additional objectives include:
   a. Protect the scenic corridor and facilities and signs along the Yampa Valley Trail.
   b. Provide some form of protection the YVEA/WAPA power line.
   c. Provide some form of protection for oil and gas sites and associated facilities.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - Burn <100 acres per occurrence and < 25% (27,108 acres) over a ten- year period. Optimally, no more than 10% of the mapped severe winter range (2,500 ac) and sage grouse habitat (4,200 ac) should be burned or regenerated in the next 10 years.

4. AMR STRATEGY – All fires within this polygon may receive an appropriate management response to include perimeter control for occurrences at Planning/Preparedness Levels 1 and 2. At PPL 3 and above, the appropriate strategy is direct control with the goal of suppressing 90% of all fires at 100 acres.

5. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - Avoid heavy equipment use or surface disturbance through Yampa Valley Trail. Suppression resources must be aware of hazards common to most oil and gas facilities such as above ground pipelines and aerial power lines.

6. WILDLAND FIRE USE - None anticipated at this time.

7. HAZARD FUELS/WUI TREATMENTS - Two projects per year for 100 acres to break up fuel continuity. Rehab with only Maybell Bitterbrush when bitterbrush is needed. Other fuel treatments in these areas may be considered as needed by a site-specific plan.

8. PREPAREDNESS - None.

9. MONITORING - Fuels treatments, both natural and planned, will be evaluated each year following the fire season to ensure that resource management objectives and constraints have been met or to determine if those objectives and constraints need to be modified. Check yearly for hazardous fuel build-up near oil and gas facilities.

POLYGON: B3-L

- *Description:* An area of high scenic and geologic value.
- *Total acres:* 14,442
- *Location:* See map Appendix A
- *Characteristics:* See Chapter III
- *Communities At Risk:* None listed in the Federal Register.

B3-L. IRISH CANYON/LIMESTONE RIDGE ACECs		
Suppression Priority	**Moderate**	
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**RX Fire**	**Low**
	Non Fire	**Low**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Low**	

FIRE MANAGEMENT GOALS & OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION - This area supports a mix of mountain mahogany, juniper, sagebrush, snowberry, and grass communities. It also contains remnant plant associations, and a Colorado BLM sensitive plant species. There are some old growth juniper stands that are healthy at this time. The Irish Canyon campsite and interpretive site (A-5) is located within this polygon. The desire is to maintain the area's scenic values and to maintain the healthy native vegetative communities through time.

   FIRE REGIME: 5
   CONDITION CLASS: 1

2. FIRE MANAGEMENT GOAL/OBJECTIVES – The primary objective is to protect the area from wildfire. The area contains remnant plant association, Colorado BLM sensitive plant, scenic quality and geologic value concerns. Fire is considered a natural process within the plant communities. However, because of its high scenic value, the area will be protected from wildland fires. Additional objectives include:
   a. Provide protection for rock art.
   b. Provide protection for Irish Canyon viewshed

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - Limit heavy equipment use to existing roads/trails where possible. No surface disturbing activities within 1/8 mile of cultural sites.

4. AMR STRATEGY – All fires within this polygon may receive an appropriate management response to include perimeter control for occurrences at Planning/Preparedness Levels 1 and 2. At PPL 3 and above, the appropriate strategy is direct control with the goal of suppressing 90% of all fires at 50 acres.

5. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - Limit heavy equipment use to existing roads/trails where possible. No surface disturbing activities within 1/8 mile of cultural sites. Suppression resources must be aware of hazards common to most oil and gas facilities such as above ground pipelines and aerial power lines.

6. WILDLAND FIRE USE - None anticipated at this time.

7. HAZARD FUELS/WUI TREATMENTS - Some hand treatments as needed. Rehab with native seed only in ACEC. Other fuel treatments in these areas may be considered as needed by a site-specific plan.

8. PREPAREDNESS - Complete fuels treatments around cultural sites.

9. MONITORING - Fuels treatments, both natural and planned, will be evaluated each year following the fire season to ensure that resource management objectives and constraints have been met or to determine if those objectives and constraints need to be modified. Check yearly for hazardous fuel build-up near oil and gas facilities.

POLYGON: B4-L

- *Description:* An area of Ponderosa pine.
- *Total acres:* 33,430
- *Location:* See map Appendix A
- *Characteristics:* See Chapter III
- *Communities At Risk:* None listed in the Federal Register.

B4-L. PONDEROSA PINE		
Suppression Priority	**Moderate**	
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**RX Fire**	**High**
	Non Fire	**High**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Moderate**	

FIRE MANAGEMENT GOALS & OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION - This area supports a mix of Ponderosa pine with mountain shrub interspersed by sagebrush in the draws. The pinon-juniper is invading into the Ponderosa pine. The desire is to maintain the stand of Ponderosa pine.

   FIRE REGIME: 4
   CONDITION CLASS: 2

2. FIRE MANAGEMENT GOAL/OBJECTIVES – The primary objective in this area is to sustain the yield of forest products. Fire is desired in this fuel type. This is a high priority area for hazard fuels treatments to reduce the risk of urban-interface fires. A secondary objective is to maintain the Sharptail habitat in the mountain shrub communities. Small mosaic burns are desired, with prescribed burning limited to outside of the breeding period for Sharptail.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - All wildland fires will be suppressed until agreements can be negotiated with landowners and adequate hazard fuels treatments have been accomplished to reduce the risk of stand-replacement fires. Burn <4,400 acres in stand replacement fire over a ten-year period (resource guideline; suppression is standard operating procedure for "B" polygon).

4. AMR STRATEGY – All fires within this polygon may receive an appropriate management response to include perimeter control for occurrences at Planning/Preparedness Levels 1 and 2. At PPL 3 and above, the appropriate strategy is direct control with the goal of suppressing 90% of all fires at 20 acres.

5. SUPPRESSION CONTRAINTS - None.

6. WILDLAND FIRE USE - Understory burns in the Ponderosa pine fuel type are desired. Prescribed fire or mechanical treatments for up to 2,500 acres over a 5-year period.

7. HAZARD FUELS/WUI TREATMENTS - Treat up to 5,000 acres over a 5-year period to keep fire from entering private lands. Reseed areas where cheatgrass or other invasive species pose a potential problem. Other fuel treatments in these areas may be considered as needed by a site-specific plan.

8. PREPAREDNESS - Work with private landowners on the prevention of wildfire in this area. Also work to develop an agreement with the sheriff and landowners on conducting prescribed fires across Federal/State/private ownership.

9. MONITORING - Fuels treatments, both natural and planned, will be evaluated each year following the fire season to ensure that resource management objectives and constraints have been met or to determine if those objectives and constraints need to be modified.

POLYGON: B5-L

- *Description:* An area of lodgepole pine.
- *Total acres:* 11,470
- *Location:* See map Appendix A
- *Characteristics:* See Chapter III
- *Communities At Risk:* None listed in the Federal Register.

B5-L. LODGEPOLE PINE		
Suppression Priority	**Moderate**	
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**RX Fire**	**Moderate**
	Non Fire	**Moderate**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Low**	

FIRE MANAGEMENT GOALS & OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION - The predominate vegetation in this area is lodgepole pine and aspen. The desire is to reduce the risks of urban-interface fires and stand-replacement fires before allowing managed wildland fires

   FIRE REGIME: 5
   CONDITION CLASS: 1

2. FIRE MANAGEMENT GOAL/OBJECTIVES – The primary objective is to sustain the yield of forest products. Fire is desired in lodgepole pine and aspen. However, all wildland fires will be suppressed until agreements can be negotiated with landowners and adequate hazard fuels treatments have been accomplished to reduce the risk of large stand replacement fires.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - Burn <2,250 acres in stand-replacement fire over a ten-year period (resource guideline; suppression is standard operating procedure for "B" polygon).

4. AMR STRATEGY – All fires within this polygon may receive an appropriate management response to include perimeter control for occurrences at Planning/Preparedness Levels 1 and 2. At PPL 3 and above, the appropriate strategy is direct control with the goal of suppressing 90% of all fires at 50 acres.

5. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - None.

6. WILDLAND FIRE USE: Burns in this fuel type are desired particularly for aspen regeneration. Prescribed fire or mechanical treatments for up to 2,500 acres over a 5-year period for treatment of all fuel types in this area.

7. HAZARD FUELS/WUI TREATMENTS - Treat up to 5,000 acres over a 5-year period to keep fire from entering private lands. Reseed areas where cheatgrass or other invasive species pose a potential problem. Other fuel treatments in these areas may be considered as needed by a site-specific plan.

8. PREPAREDNESS - Work with private landowners on the prevention of wildfire in this area. Also work to develop an agreement with the sheriff and landowners on conducting prescribed fires across Federal/State/private ownership.

9. MONITORING - Fuels treatments, both natural and planned, will be evaluated each year following the fire season to ensure that resource management objectives and constraints have been met or to determine if those objectives and constraints need to be modified.

POLYGON: B6-L

- *Description:* National Wildlife Refuge.
- *Total acres:* 17,952
- *Location:* See map Appendix A
- *Characteristics:* See Chapter III
- *Communities At Risk:* None listed in the Federal Register.

B6-L. BROWNS PARK		
Suppression Priority	**High**	
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**RX Fire**	**High**
	Non Fire	**High**
Community Assistance / Protection	**High**	

FIRE MANAGEMENT GOALS & OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION - The dominant vegetation in this area is sagebrush with cheatgrass invading into portions of the area. The desire is to create a mosaic of vegetative age classes in the sagebrush stands.

   FIRE REGIME: 3
   CONDITION CLASS: 2

2. FIRE MANAGEMENT GOAL/OBJECTIVES – The primary objective is to protect the deer severe winter range. BLM lands within the area will be managed in conjunction with the NWR. Provide protection for cottonwood riparian along the Green River.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - Burn <2,250 acres in stand-replacement fire over a ten-year period (resource guideline; suppression is standard operating procedure for "B" polygon).

4. AMR STRATEGY – All fires in this polygon will receive an immediate and aggressive response. Primary strategy to be considered is direct control with the goal of suppressing 90% of all fires at ¼ acre within ½ mile of residences, office, and shop building. The strategy for the remainder of the polygon is the fire may receive an appropriate management response to include perimeter control for occurrences at Planning/Preparedness Levels 1 and 2. At PPL 3 and above, the appropriate strategy is direct control with the goal of suppressing 90% of all fires at 50 acres

5. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - Burn <25% (5,284 acres) over a ten-year period (resource guideline; suppression is standard operating procedure for "B" polygon).

6. WILDLAND FIRE USE - Treat 4,000 acres over a ten-year period.

7. HAZARD FUELS/WUI TREATMENTS - Fuel treatments may be considered in these areas as needed by a site-specific plan.

8. PREPAREDNESS - None.

9. MONITORING - Fuels treatments, both natural and planned, will be evaluated each year following the fire season to ensure that resource management objectives and constraints have been met or to determine if those objectives and constraints need to be modified.

POLYGON: C1-L

- *Description:* Sagebrush and mountain shrub.
- *Total acres:* 181,602
- *Location:* See map Appendix A
- *Characteristics:* See Chapter III
- *Communities At Risk:* None listed in the Federal Register.

C1-L. TIMBERLAKE/SLATER CREEK		
Suppression Priority	**Moderate**	
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**RX Fire**	**Moderate**
	Non Fire	**Moderate**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Low**	

FIRE MANAGEMENT GOALS & OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION - This area supports a mix of sagebrush and mountain shrub. The desire is to create a mosaic of age classes of the shrub species.

   FIRE REGIME: 4
   CONDITION CLASS: 2

2. FIRE MANAGEMENT GOAL/OBJECTIVES – The objective in this area is to improve habitat for deer and antelope using fuel treatments to improve the shrub age class diversity, and to enhance sage grouse habitat and potential lynx habitat. For sage grouse, limit fires to smaller mosaic burns, and limit prescribed burning to outside of the breeding period.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - Burn <10% (18,266 acres) in prescribed or fire use over a ten-year period. Optimally, no more than 10% of severe winter range for mule deer (4600 ac) and antelope (3000 ac) will be burned or regenerated in the next 10 years. Optimally, no more than 15% of sage grouse production (15,000 ac) or winter range (3300 ac) will be burned or regenerated in the next 10 years. Optimally, no more than 20% of sharptail habitat (15,000ac) will be burned or regenerated in the next 10 years. Manage 85% of all wildland fires at a final fire size of 100 acres or less. Limit individual fires to no more than 1500 acres in size. Hold fire size to <500 acres between April1-June30 in sage grouse production areas.

4. AMR STRATEGY – A full range of appropriate management responses is available from direct control to prescriptive control, including fire use. At Planning/Preparedness Levels 1, 2, and 3 the strategy emphasis is perimeter control utilizing natural barriers where effective. Fire use may be considered if prescriptive parameters are met. At PPLs 4 and 5, the emphasis shifts to direct control with the objective of containing 85% of all fires occurring at these planning levels to 100 acres or less.

   Unless a current agreement with the private landowner for fire use is in place, a suppression-oriented response will occur for fires within 1 mile of private land where continuous heavy fuel is a factor, and within ¼ mile with discontinuous sparse fuels. A suppression-oriented response will always occur for fires within 1 mile of oil/gas facilities where continuous heavy fuel is a factor, and within ¼ mile with discontinuous sparse fuels.

5. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - Suppression resources must be aware of hazards common to most oil and gas facilities such as above ground pipelines and aerial power lines. Avoid constructing permanent firebreaks on ridges or saddles.

6. WILDLAND FIRE USE - One treatment every 5th year for 50 acres for resource enhancement.

   PRESCRIPTIVE PARAMETERS FOR WILDLAND FIRE USE FIRES:
   ERC < 85 or 90th percentile ERC (Ladore RAWS)

7. HAZARD FUELS/WUI TREATMENTS - Fuel treatments may be considered in these areas as needed by a site-specific plan. Evaluate rehab needs, re-seed if necessary, and emphasize the use of native seed.

8. PREPAREDNESS - Work with sheriff and landowners to establish agreements for use of managed fires in area. Provide some form of protection for oil and gas sites and associated facilities.

9. MONITORING - Fuels treatments, both natural and planned, will be evaluated each year following the fire season to ensure that resource management objectives and constraints have been met or to determine if those objectives and constraints need to be modified. Check yearly for hazardous fuel build-up near oil and gas facilities.

POLYGON: C2-L

- *Description:* Sagebrush and bitterbrush.
- *Total acres:* 12,465
- *Location:* See map Appendix A
- *Characteristics:* See Chapter III
- *Communities At Risk:* None listed in the Federal Register.

C2-L. FOUR MILE		
Suppression Priority	**Moderate**	
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**RX Fire**	**Moderate**
	Non Fire	**Moderate**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Low**	

FIRE MANAGEMENT GOALS & OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION - The dominant vegetation in this area is sagebrush and bitterbrush. The desire is to create a mosaic of age classes in this vegetation.

   FIRE REGIME: 4
   CONDITION CLASS: 2

1. FIRE MANAGEMENT GOAL/OBJECTIVES – The objective is to protect big game severe winter range and provide the appropriate level of protection for oil and gas sites and associated facilities. The emphasis will be on the use of prescribed fire and mechanical treatments to improve big game winter habitat, and Sharptail and Sage grouse habitat.

2. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - Burn <10% (1,246 acres) in prescribed or fire use over a ten-year period. Optimally, no more than 10% of the polygon (12,400 ac) will be burned or regenerated in the next 10 years and average fire size will be less than 200 acres in size. To protect Sharptail and Sage grouse habitat, limit fires to smaller mosaic burns, and limit prescribed burning to outside of the breeding period.

3. AMR STRATEGY – A full range of appropriate management responses is available from direct control to prescriptive control, including fire use. At Planning/Preparedness Levels 1, 2, and 3 the strategy emphasis is perimeter control utilizing natural barriers where effective. Fire use may be considered if prescriptive parameters are met. At PPLs 4 and 5, the emphasis shifts to direct control with the objective of containing 85% of all fires occurring at these planning levels to 200 acres or less.

   Unless a current agreement with the private landowner for fire use is in place, a suppression-oriented response will occur for fires within 1 mile of private land where continuous heavy fuel is a factor, and within ¼ mile with discontinuous sparse fuels. A suppression-oriented response will always occur for fires within 1 mile of oil/gas facilities where continuous heavy fuel is a factor, and within ¼ mile with discontinuous sparse fuels.

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - Suppression resources must be aware of hazards common to most oil and gas facilities such as above ground pipelines and aerial power lines.

5. WILDLAND FIRE USE - One treatment every 5th year for 50 acres for resource enhancement.

   PRESCRIPTIVE PARAMETERS FOR WILDLAND FIRE USE FIRES:
   ERC < 85 or 90th percentile ERC (Ladore RAWS)

6. HAZARD FUELS/WUI TREATMENTS - Fuel treatments may be considered in these areas as needed by a site-specific plan. Evaluate rehab needs, re-seed if necessary, and emphasize use of native seed.

7. PREPAREDNESS - Work with sheriff and landowners to establish agreements for use of managed fires in area. Provide some form of protection for oil and gas sites and associated facilities.

8. MONITORING - Fuels treatments, both natural and planned, will be evaluated each year following the fire season to ensure that resource management objectives and constraints have been met or to determine if those objectives and constraints need to be modified. Check yearly for hazardous fuel build-up near oil and gas facilities.

POLYGON: C3-L

- *Description:* Sagebrush and bitterbrush.
- *Total acres:* 129,768
- *Location:* See map Appendix A
- *Characteristics:* See Chapter III
- *Communities At Risk:* None listed in the Federal Register.

C3-L. SCANDINAVIAN GULCH		
Suppression Priority	**Moderate**	
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**RX Fire**	**Moderate**
	Non Fire	**Moderate**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Low**	

FIRE MANAGEMENT GOALS & OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION - The dominant vegetation in this area is sagebrush and bitterbrush. The desire is to create a mosaic of vegetative age classes in the sagebrush type.

   FIRE REGIME: 4
   CONDITION CLASS: 2

2. FIRE MANAGEMENT GOAL/OBJECTIVES – The objective is to enhance big game severe winter range and Sage grouse habitat through the use of prescribed fire and mechanical/chemical treatment to create a mosaic of vegetative age classes in this polygon; and to provide the appropriate level of protection for oil and gas sites and associated facilities.

2. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - Burn <10% (13,131 acres) in prescribed or fire use over a ten year period. Optimally, no more than 25% of mule deer winter (6500ac) or 25% antelope (3100ac) or 25% sage grouse habitat (9500 ac) will be burned or regenerated in the next 10 years. To protect Sage grouse, limit fires to smaller mosaic burns, and limit prescribed burning to outside of the breeding period.

3. AMR STRATEGY – A full range of appropriate management responses is available from direct control to prescriptive control, including fire use. At Planning/Preparedness Levels 1, 2, and 3 the strategy emphasis is perimeter control utilizing natural barriers where effective. Fire use may be considered if prescriptive parameters are met. At PPLs 4 and 5, the emphasis shifts to direct control with the objective of containing 85% of all fires occurring at these planning levels to 200 acres or less.

   Unless a current agreement with the private landowner for fire use is in place, a suppression-oriented response will occur for fires within 1 mile of private land where continuous heavy fuel is a factor, and within ¼ mile with discontinuous sparse fuels. A suppression-oriented response will always occur for fires within 1 mile of oil/gas facilities where continuous heavy fuel is a factor, and within ¼ mile with discontinuous sparse fuels.

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - Suppression resources must be aware of hazards common to most oil and gas facilities such as above ground pipelines and aerial power lines.

5. WILDLAND FIRE USE - One treatment every 5th year for 50 acres for resource enhancement.

   PRESCRIPTIVE PARAMETERS FOR WILDLAND FIRE USE FIRES:
   ERC < 85 or 90th percentile ERC (Ladore RAWS)

6. HAZARD FUELS/WUI TREATMENTS - Fuel treatments may be considered in these areas as needed by a site-specific plan. Evaluate rehab needs, re-seed if necessary, and emphasize use of native seed.

7. PREPAREDNESS - Work with sheriff and landowners to establish agreements for use of managed fires in area. Provide the appropriate level of protection for oil and gas sites and associated facilities.

8. MONITORING - Fuels treatments, both natural and planned, will be evaluated each year following the fire season to ensure that resource management objectives and constraints have been met or to determine if those objectives and constraints need to be modified. Check yearly for hazardous fuel build-up near oil and gas facilities.

POLYGON: C4-L

- *Description:* This area contains a significant number of old vegetative treatments (chainings) that need to be retreated.
- *Total acres:* 126,750
- *Location:* See map Appendix A
- *Characteristics:* See Chapter III
- *Communities At Risk:* None listed in the Federal Register.

C4-L. BALD MOUNTAIN BASIN		
Suppression Priority	**Moderate**	
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**RX Fire**	**Moderate**
	Non Fire	**Moderate**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Low**	

FIRE MANAGEMENT GOALS & OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION - The dominant vegetation in this area is sagebrush and pinon-juniper. The desire is to create a mosaic of vegetative age classes in the sagebrush.

   FIRE REGIME: 4
   CONDITION CLASS: 2

2. FIRE MANAGEMENT GOAL/OBJECTIVES – The objective is to enhance big game severe winter range and Sage grouse habitat; and to provide the appropriate level of protection for oil and gas sites and associated facilities.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - Burn <10% (12,675 acres) in prescribed or fire use over a ten-year period. Optimally, no more than 10% of mule deer (3,500 ac) and antelope (1600 ac) and 10% sage grouse production (3800ac) and sage grouse winter (1700 ac) will be burned or regenerated in the next 10 years, and average fire size will be less than 200 acres in size. To protect Sage grouse, limit fires to smaller mosaic burns, and limit prescribed burning to outside of the breeding period.

4. AMR STRATEGY – A full range of appropriate management responses is available from direct control to prescriptive control, including fire use. At Planning/Preparedness Levels 1, 2, and 3 the strategy emphasis is perimeter control utilizing natural barriers where effective. Fire use may be considered if prescriptive parameters are met. At PPLs 4 and 5, the emphasis shifts to direct control with the objective of containing 85% of all fires occurring at these planning levels to 200 acres or less.

   Unless a current agreement with the private landowner for fire use is in place, a suppression-oriented response will occur for fires within 1 mile of private land where continuous heavy fuel is a factor, and within ¼ mile with discontinuous sparse fuels. A suppression-oriented response will always occur for fires within 1 mile of oil/gas facilities where continuous heavy fuel is a factor, and within ¼ mile with discontinuous sparse fuels.

5. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - Limit heavy equipment use to existing roads/trails where possible in the Juniper woodland because of possibility of cultural sites. Suppression resources must be aware of hazards common to most oil and gas facilities such as above ground pipelines and aerial power lines.

6. WILDLAND FIRE USE - One treatment every two years to retreat 500 acres within chainings.

   PRESCRIPTIVE PARAMETERS FOR WILDLAND FIRE USE FIRES:
   ERC < 85 or 90th percentile ERC (Ladore RAWS)

7. HAZARD FUELS/WUI TREATMENTS - Complete fuels treatments around cultural sites. Fuel treatments may be considered in these areas as needed by a site-specific plan. Evaluate rehab needs, re-seed if necessary, and emphasize use of native seed.

8. PREPAREDNESS - Work with sheriff and landowners to establish agreements for use of managed fires in area. Provide the appropriate level of protection for oil and gas sites and associated facilities.

9. MONITORING - Fuels treatments, both natural and planned, will be evaluated each year following the fire season to ensure that resource management objectives and constraints have been met or to determine if those objectives and constraints need to be modified. Check yearly for hazardous fuel build-up near oil and gas facilities.

POLYGON: C5-L

- *Description:* Wildlife habitat.
- *Total acres:* 376,250
- *Location:* See map Appendix A
- *Characteristics:* See Chapter III
- *Communities At Risk:* Western Knolls Subdivision, Lay, Maybell, and Hamilton.

C5-L. AXIAL BASIN/SAND SPRING		
Suppression Priority	**Moderate**	
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**RX Fire**	**Moderate**
	Non Fire	**Moderate**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Low**	

FIRE MANAGEMENT GOALS & OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION - The dominant vegetation in this area is sagebrush and pinon-juniper along Duffy Mountain. Some mountain shrub is located in the southern portion of the area. The desire is to create a mosaic of vegetative age classes.

   FIRE REGIME: 4
   CONDITION CLASS: 2

2. FIRE MANAGEMENT GOAL/OBJECTIVES – Use prescribed fire and mechanical/chemical treatments to create a mosaic of vegetative age classes to enhance big game severe winter range, Sage grouse habitat, and potential lynx habitat. Additional objectives include:
   1. Protect all cultural sites, including Juniper Hot Springs wickiup, Axial Basin Rock art/rockshelter, Round Bottom homestead, and Monument Butte rock art.
   2. Protect the scenic corridor and facilities and signs along the Yampa Valley Trail.
   3. Provide the appropriate level of protection for the YVEA/WAPA power line.
   4. Provide the appropriate level of protection for oil and gas sites and associated facilities.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - Burn <10% (35,725 acres) in prescribed or fire use over a ten year period. Manage 85% of all wildland fires at a final fire size of 100 acres or less. Optimally, no more than 10% of mule deer (28,000 ac), antelope (8000 ac); 15 % of Sage grouse (9500 ac) and Sharptail (6000 ac) will be burned or regenerated in the next 10 years and average fires size will be less than 100 acres. Hold fire size to <500 acres between April1-June30 in sage grouse production areas.

4. AMR STRATEGY – A full range of appropriate management responses is available from direct control to prescriptive control, including fire use. At Planning/Preparedness Levels 1, 2, and 3 the strategy emphasis is perimeter control utilizing natural barriers where effective. Fire use may be considered if prescriptive parameters are met. At PPLs 4 and 5, the emphasis shifts to direct control with the objective of containing 85% of all fires occurring at these planning levels to 100 acres or less.

   Unless a current agreement with the private landowner for fire use is in place, a suppression-oriented response will occur for fires within 1 mile of private land where continuous heavy fuel is a factor, and within ¼ mile with discontinuous sparse fuels. A suppression-oriented response will always occur for fires within 1 mile of oil/gas facilities where continuous heavy fuel is a factor, and within ¼ mile with discontinuous sparse fuels.

   A full response may be needed during the sage grouse breeding period (March 1 – June 30).

5. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - No mechanized suppression within 1/8 mile of a cultural site. Suppression resources must be aware of hazards common to most oil and gas facilities such as above ground pipelines and aerial power lines.

6. WILDLAND FIRE USE - One treatment for 300 acres within a 5-year period. Limit prescribed burning outside of breeding period of sage grouse.

PRESCRIPTIVE PARAMETERS FOR WILDLAND FIRE USE FIRES**:**
ERC < 85 or 90th percentile ERC (Ladore RAWS)

7. HAZARD FUELS/WUI TREATMENTS - Complete fuels treatments near cultural sites. Other fuel treatments may be considered in these areas as needed by a site-specific plan. Evaluate rehab needs, re-seed if necessary, and emphasize the use of native seed.

8. PREPAREDNESS - Work with sheriff and landowners to establish agreements for use of managed fires in area. Provide the appropriate level of protection for oil and gas sites and associated facilities.

9. MONITORING - Fuels treatments, both natural and planned, will be evaluated each year following the fire season to ensure that resource management objectives and constraints have been met or to determine if those objectives and constraints need to be modified. Check yearly for hazardous fuel build-up near oil and gas facilities.

POLYGON: C6-L

- *Description:* Big game winter range
- *Total acres:* 60,557
- *Location:* See map Appendix A
- *Characteristics:* See Chapter III
- *Communities At Risk:* None.

C6-L. PECK MESA/LILLY PARK		
Suppression Priority	**Moderate**	
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**RX Fire**	**Moderate**
	Non Fire	**Moderate**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Low**	

FIRE MANAGEMENT GOALS & OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION - The dominant vegetation in this area is sagebrush and bitterbrush. The desire is to create a mosaic of vegetative age classes in the sagebrush stands.

   FIRE REGIME: 4
   CONDITION CLASS: 2

2. FIRE MANAGEMENT GOAL/OBJECTIVES – The objective is to use fire or other treatment types to maintain/improve big game severe winter range and enhance sage grouse habitat. Additional objectives include:
   - Protect the scenic corridor and facilities and signs along the Yampa Valley Trail.
   - Provide some form of protection for oil and gas sites and associated facilities.
   - Provide the appropriate level of protection for oil and gas sites and associated facilities.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - Burn <25% (15,139 acres) prescribed or fire use over a ten year period. Optimally, no more than 20% of mule deer (8,000 ac), 15% of antelope (4,000 ac), or 15% of sage grouse habitat (3750 ac) will be burned or regenerated in the next 10 years. Average fire size in the sagebrush grass should be less than 350 acres in size.

4. AMR STRATEGY – A full range of appropriate management responses is available from direct control to prescriptive control, including fire use. At Planning/Preparedness Levels 1, 2, and 3 the strategy emphasis is perimeter control utilizing natural barriers where effective. Fire use may be considered if prescriptive parameters are met. At PPLs 4 and 5, the emphasis shifts to direct control with the objective of containing 85% of all fires occurring at these planning levels to 350 acres or less.

   Unless a current agreement with the private landowner for fire use is in place, a suppression-oriented response will occur for fires within 1 mile of private land where continuous heavy fuel is a factor, and within ¼ mile with discontinuous sparse fuels. A suppression-oriented response will always occur for fires within 1 mile of oil/gas facilities where continuous heavy fuel is a factor, and within ¼ mile with discontinuous sparse fuels.

5. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - Limit heavy equipment use to existing roads/trails where possible in the Juniper woodland because of the possibility of cultural sites. Suppression resources must be aware of hazards common to most oil and gas facilities such as above ground pipelines and aerial power lines.

6. WILDLAND FIRE USE - None anticipated at this time.

   PRESCRIPTIVE PARAMETERS FOR WILDLAND FIRE USE FIRES:
   ERC < 85 or 90th percentile ERC (Ladore RAWS)

7. HAZARD FUELS/WUI TREATMENTS - Fuel treatments may be considered in these areas as needed by a site-specific plan. Evaluate rehab needs, re-seed where necessary, and emphasize the use of native seed.

8. PREPAREDNESS - Work with sheriff and landowners to establish agreements for use of managed fires in area. Provide the appropriate level of protection for oil and gas sites and associated facilities.

9. MONITORING - Fuels treatments, both natural and planned, will be evaluated each year following the fire season to ensure that resource management objectives and constraints have been met or to determine if those objectives and constraints need to be modified. Check yearly for hazardous fuel build-up near oil and gas facilities.

POLYGON: C7-L

- *Description:* Browse base for wild horse herd
- *Total acres:* 83,934
- *Location:* See map Appendix A
- *Characteristics:* See Chapter III
- *Communities At Risk:* None.

C7-L. SANDWASH HMA		
Suppression Priority	**Moderate**	
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**RX Fire**	**Low**
	Non Fire	**Low**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Low**	

FIRE MANAGEMENT GOALS & OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION - The dominant vegetation in this area is sagebrush and pinon-juniper along Duffy Mountain. Some mountain shrub is located in the southern portion of the area. The desire is to create a mosaic of vegetative age classes.

   FIRE REGIME: 5
   CONDITION CLASS: 2

2. FIRE MANAGEMENT GOAL/OBJECTIVES – The two main objectives in this area are 1) to maintain the current grass, forage, and browse base for the wild horse herd and 2) maintain the current amount of pinon-juniper cover for wild horses in the HMA. Additional objectives include:
   a. Provide protection for Clay Buttes wickiup.
   b. Provide the appropriate level of protection for the YVEA/WAPA power line.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - Burn <25,000 acres every two years with prescribed or fire use between C7 and C9. Manage 85% of all wildland fires at a final fire size of 100 acres or less. Suppress fires during foaling season: March 1-June15.

   AMR STRATEGY – A full range of appropriate management responses is available from direct control to prescriptive control, including fire use. Fire use may be considered if prescriptive parameters are met.

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - Minimize surface disturbance to prevent weed invasion. No mechanized suppression within 1/8 mile of cultural site.

5. WILDLAND FIRE USE - None anticipated at this time.

   PRESCRIPTIVE PARAMETERS FOR WILDLAND FIRE USE FIRES:
   ERC < 85 or 90th percentile ERC (Ladore RAWS)

6. HAZARD FUELS/WUI TREATMENTS - Complete fuels treatments near cultural sites. Other fuel treatments may be considered in these areas as needed by a site-specific plan. Evaluate rehab needs, re-seed where necessary, and emphasize the use of native seed.

7. PREPAREDNESS – None at this time.

8. MONITORING - Fuels treatments, both natural and planned, will be evaluated each year following the fire season to ensure that resource management objectives and constraints have been met or to determine if those objectives and constraints need to be modified.

POLYGON: C8-L

- *Description:* Sage grouse winter range
- *Total acres:* 3,137
- *Location:* See map Appendix A
- *Characteristics:* See Chapter III
- *Communities At Risk:* None.

C8-L. VAUGHN DRAW/EAST BOONE DRAW		
Suppression Priority	**Moderate**	
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**RX Fire**	**Low**
	Non Fire	**Low**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Low**	

FIRE MANAGEMENT GOALS & OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION - The dominant vegetation in this area is sagebrush and pinon-juniper. The desire is to maintain the sagebrush stands.

   FIRE REGIME: 4
   CONDITION CLASS: 2

2. FIRE MANAGEMENT GOAL/OBJECTIVES – The objective in these areas is to protect sage grouse winter range. Limit prescribed burning outside of breeding period. Additional objectives include:
   a. Provide some form of protection for the YVEA/WAPA power line.
   b. Provide the appropriate level of protection for oil and gas sites and associated facilities.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - Burn <25% (435 acres) with prescribed or fire use over a ten-year period. Optimally, no more than 25% of sage grouse winter range (275 ac) will be burned or regenerated over the next 10 years. The average fire size in the winter range will be less than 50 acres. Fuels reduction by brush beating or herbicides is recommended to avoid large fires in the heavy sage canopy.

4. AMR STRATEGY – A full range of appropriate management responses is available from direct control to prescriptive control, including fire use. At Planning/Preparedness Levels 1, 2, and 3 the strategy emphasis is perimeter control utilizing natural barriers where effective. Fire use may be considered if prescriptive parameters are met. At PPLs 4 and 5, the emphasis shifts to direct cntrol with the objective of containing 85% of all fires occurring at these planning levels to 50 acres or less.

   Unless a current agreement with the private landowner for fire use is in place, a suppression-oriented response will occur for fires within 1 mile of private land where continuous heavy fuel is a factor, and within ¼ mile with discontinuous sparse fuels. A suppression-oriented response will always occur for fires within 1 mile of oil/gas facilities where continuous heavy fuel is a factor, and within ¼ mile with discontinuous sparse fuels. A full response may be needed during the sage grouse breeding period (March 1 – June 30).

5. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - Suppression resources must be aware of hazards common to most oil and gas facilities such as above ground pipelines and aerial power lines.

6. WILDLAND FIRE USE - None anticipated at this time.

   PRESCRIPTIVE PARAMETERS FOR WILDLAND FIRE USE FIRES:
   ERC < 85 or 90th percentile ERC (Ladore RAWS)

7. HAZARD FUELS/WUI TREATMENTS - Complete fuels treatments near cultural sites. Other fuel treatments may be considered in these areas as needed by a site-specific plan. Evaluate rehab needs, re-seed where necessary, and emphasize the use of native seed.

8. PREPAREDNESS – No action needed at this time.

9. MONITORING - Fuels treatments, both natural and planned, will be evaluated each year following the fire season to ensure that resource management objectives and constraints have been met or to determine if those objectives and constraints need to be modified.

POLYGON : C9-L

- *Description:* Sage grouse leks and winter range
- *Total acres:* 96,717
- *Location:* See map Appendix A
- *Characteristics:* See Chapter III
- *Communities At Risk:* None.

C9-L. SANDWASH WILDLIFE AND UPPER SANDWASH/SEVENMILE DRAW		
Suppression Priority	**Moderate**	
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**RX Fire**	**Low**
	Non Fire	**Low**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Low**	

FIRE MANAGEMENT GOALS & OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION - The dominant vegetation in this area is sagebrush and pinon-juniper. The desire is to maintain the sagebrush stands.

   FIRE REGIME: 4
   CONDITION CLASS: 2

2. FIRE MANAGEMENT GOAL/OBJECTIVES – The objective is to protect sage grouse leks/winter range by maintaining the current grass forage base. Use prescribed fire and mechanical/chemical treatment to create a mosaic of vegetative age classes. Limit prescribed fire to outside of the breeding period for grouse. Additional objectives include. Additional objectives include:

   - Provide the appropriate level of protection for the YVEA/WAPA power line.
   - Provide the appropriate level of protection for oil and gas sites and associated facilities.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - Burn <25% (17,730 acres) with prescribed or fire use over a ten year period and burn <25,000 acres every two years between C9 and C11 within the HMA boundary. Optimally, no more than 25% of the sage grouse production areas (8750 ac) will be burned or regenerated over the next 10 years. Manage 85% of all wildland fires at a final fire size of 100 acres or less. Hold fire size to <500 acres between April1-June30 in sage grouse production areas.

4. AMR STRATEGY – A full range of appropriate management responses is available from direct control to prescriptive control, including fire use. Fire use may be considered if prescriptive parameters are met. Contain 85% of the fires to 100 acres or less.

   Unless a current agreement with the private landowner for fire use is in place, a suppression-oriented response will occur for fires within 1 mile of private land where continuous heavy fuel is a factor, and within ¼ mile with discontinuous sparse fuels. A suppression-oriented response will always occur for fires within 1 mile of oil/gas facilities where continuous heavy fuel is a factor, and within ¼ mile with discontinuous sparse fuels. A full response may be needed during the sage grouse breeding period (March 1 – June 30).

5. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - Suppression resources must be aware of hazards common to most oil and gas facilities such as above ground pipelines and aerial power lines.

6. WILDLAND FIRE USE - None scheduled at this time.

   PRESCRIPTIVE PARAMETERS FOR WILDLAND FIRE USE FIRES:
   ERC < 85 or 90th percentile ERC (Ladore RAWS)

7. HAZARD FUELS/WUI TREATMENTS - Fuel treatments may be considered in these areas as needed by a site-specific plan. Evaluate rehab needs, re-seed where necessary, and emphasize the use of native seed. Limit prescribed burning outside of breeding period of sage grouse.

8. PREPAREDNESS – No action needed at this time.

9. MONITORING - Fuels treatments, both natural and planned, will be evaluated each year following the fire season to ensure that resource management objectives and constraints have been met or to determine if those objectives and constraints need to be modified.

POLYGON: C10-L

- *Description:* Sensitive species communities
- *Total acres:* 7,195
- *Location:* See map Appendix A
- *Characteristics:* See Chapter III
- *Communities At Risk:* None.

C10-L. LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN ACEC		
Suppression Priority	**Moderate**	
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**RX Fire**	**Low**
	Non Fire	**Low**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Low**	

FIRE MANAGEMENT GOALS & OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION - This area supports a mix of salt desert shrub, juniper, and grass. A-2 is located within this polygon. This area contains Colorado BLM sensitive species. The desire is to maintain the health of the native communities that support these species.

   FIRE REGIME: 4
   CONDITION CLASS: 2

2. FIRE MANAGEMENT GOAL/OBJECTIVES – The objective is to maintain the Colorado BLM sensitive plants. Fire should be considered a natural process within the plant communities. However, because the western portion of the area contains large, continuous fuels, the area will be managed to reduce the potential for spread to a minimum. Additional objectives include:
   a. Prevent fires from entering the A2 polygon which is within this polygon.
   b. Provide protection for cultural resources at Lookout Mountain communication site.
   c. Provide the appropriate level of protection for the YVEA/WAPA power line.
   d. Provide the appropriate level of protection for oil and gas sites and associated facilities.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - Burn <50% (3,598 acres) in a one-year period. Manage 85% of all wildland fires at a final fire size of 100 acres or less.

4. AMR STRATEGY – A full range of appropriate management responses is available from direct control to prescriptive control, including fire use. Fire use may be considered if prescriptive parameters are met. Contain 85% of the fires to 100 acres or less.

   Unless a current agreement with the private landowner for fire use is in place, a suppression-oriented response will occur for fires within 1 mile of private land where continuous heavy fuel is a factor, and within ¼ mile with discontinuous sparse fuels. A suppression-oriented response will always occur for fires within 1 mile of oil/gas facilities where continuous heavy fuel is a factor, and within ¼ mile with discontinuous sparse fuels. A full response may be needed during the sage grouse breeding period (March 1 – June 30).

5. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - No surface disturbing activities within 1/8 mile of cultural sites. Suppression resources must be aware of hazards common to most oil and gas facilities such as above ground pipelines and aerial power lines.

6. WILDLAND FIRE USE - None scheduled at this time.

   PRESCRIPTIVE PARAMETERS FOR WILDLAND FIRE USE FIRES:
   ERC < 85 or 90th percentile ERC (Ladore RAWS)

7. HAZARD FUELS/WUI TREATMENTS - Fuel treatments may be considered in these areas as needed by a site-specific plan. Rehab with native seed only in ACEC.

8. PREPAREDNESS – None anticipated at this time.

9. MONITORING - Fuels treatments, both natural and planned, will be evaluated each year following the fire season to ensure that resource management objectives and constraints have been met or to determine if those objectives and constraints need to be modified.

POLYGON: C11-L

- *Description:* Pronghorn severe winter range
- *Total acres:* 26,374
- *Location:* See map Appendix A
- *Characteristics:* See Chapter III
- *Communities At Risk:* Greystone.

C11-L. CONWAY DRAW		
Suppression Priority	**Moderate**	
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**RX Fire**	**Moderate**
	Non Fire	**Moderate**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Low**	

FIRE MANAGEMENT GOALS & OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION - The dominant vegetation in this area is sagebrush and pinon-juniper. The desire is to create a mosaic of vegetative age classes in the sagebrush stands.

   FIRE REGIME: 4
   CONDITION CLASS: 2

2. FIRE MANAGEMENT GOAL/OBJECTIVES – The objective is to enhance pronghorn severe winter range. Use prescribed fire and mechanical/chemical treatments to create a vegetative mosaic. Emphasize limiting the spread and reduction of cheatgrass.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - Burn <25% (6,593 acres) over a ten-year period. About 2,000 acres has already been treated within this area. Optimally, no more than 25% of antelope winter range (2650 ac) will be burned or regenerated over the next 10 years. Manage 85% of all wildland fires at a final fire size of 100 acres or less.

4. AMR STRATEGY – A full range of appropriate management responses is available from direct control to prescriptive control, including fire use. At Planning/Preparedness Levels 1, 2, and 3 the strategy emphasis is perimeter control utilizing natural barriers where effective. Fire use may be considered if prescriptive parameters are met. At PPLs 4 and 5, the emphasis shifts to direct control with the objective of containing 85% of all fires occurring at these planning levels to 100 acres or less.

5. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - Within one mile around the community of Greystone, fire will be will receive direct control with the goal of limiting 90% of the fires to ¼ acres or less.

6. WILDLAND FIRE USE - None scheduled at this time.

   PRESCRIPTIVE PARAMETERS FOR WILDLAND FIRE USE FIRES:
   ERC < 85 or 90th percentile ERC (Ladore RAWS)

7. HAZARD FUELS/WUI TREATMENTS - A lot of work has been accomplished within this area. No more anticipated at this time.

8. PREPAREDNESS – Fuel treatments may be considered in these areas as needed by a site-specific plan. Evaluate rehab needs, re-seed where necessary, and emphasize the use of native seed.

9. MONITORING - Fuels treatments, both natural and planned, will be evaluated each year following the fire season to ensure that resource management objectives and constraints have been met or to determine if those objectives and constraints need to be modified.

POLYGON: C12-L

- *Description:* Pronghorn severe winter range
- *Total acres:* 3,035
- *Location:* See map Appendix A
- *Characteristics:* See Chapter III
- *Communities At Risk:* None listed in the Federal Register.

C12-L. WALKER FLATS (10N) WILDLIFE		
Suppression Priority	**Moderate**	
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**RX Fire**	**Moderate**
	Non Fire	**Moderate**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Low**	

FIRE MANAGEMENT GOALS & OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION - The dominant vegetation in this area is sagebrush and pinon-juniper. The desire is to create a mosaic of vegetative age classes in the sagebrush stands.

   FIRE REGIME: 4
   CONDITION CLASS: 3

2. FIRE MANAGEMENT GOAL/OBJECTIVES – The objective is to enhance pronghorn severe winter range. Use primarily mechanical treatments to create a vegetative mosaic.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - Burn <25% (759 acres) over a ten-year period. Manage 85% of all wildland fires at a final fire size of 50 acres or less.

4. AMR STRATEGY – A full range of appropriate management responses is available from direct control to prescriptive control, including fire use. At Planning/Preparedness Levels 1, 2, and 3 the strategy emphasis is perimeter control utilizing natural barriers where effective. Fire use may be considered if prescriptive parameters are met. At PPLs 4 and 5, the emphasis shifts to direct control with the objective of containing 85% of all fires occurring at these planning levels to 50 acres or less.

5. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - None.

6. WILDLAND FIRE USE - None scheduled at this time.

   PRESCRIPTIVE PARAMETERS FOR WILDLAND FIRE USE FIRES**:**
   ERC < 85 or 90th percentile ERC (Ladore RAWS)

7. HAZARD FUELS/WUI TREATMENTS - One treatment over the next 5 years. Other fuel treatments in these areas may be considered as needed by a site-specific plan.

8. PREPAREDNESS – None.

9. MONITORING - Fuels treatments, both natural and planned, will be evaluated each year following the fire season to ensure that resource management objectives and constraints have been met or to determine if those objectives and constraints need to be modified.

POLYGON: C13-L

- *Description:* Wildlife habitat
- *Total acres:* 84,798
- *Location:* See map Appendix A
- *Characteristics:* See Chapter III
- *Communities At Risk:* None listed in the Federal Register.

C13-L. COLD SPRING		
Suppression Priority	**Moderate**	
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**RX Fire**	**Low**
	Non Fire	**Low**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Low**	

FIRE MANAGEMENT GOALS & OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION - The dominant vegetation in this area is sagebrush and aspen. The desire is to create a mosaic of vegetative age classes in the sagebrush stands and to promote the regeneration of aspen stands.

   FIRE REGIME: 4
   CONDITION CLASS: 3

2. FIRE MANAGEMENT GOAL/OBJECTIVES – The objective will be to improve habitat for sage grouse and plover using prescribed fire and mechanical/chemical treatments. Limit prescribed burning to outside of sage grouse and plover breeding periods. Additional objectives include:
   a. Protect black foot ferret site.
   b. Provide the appropriate level of protection for oil and gas sites and associated facilities.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - Burn <10% (8480 acres) over a ten-year period. Optimally, no more than 10% of sage grouse habitat (4900 ac) will be burned or regenerated over the next 10-year period. Manage 85% of all wildland fires at a final fire size of 100 acres or less. Hold fire size to <500 acres between April1-June30 in sage grouse production areas.

4. AMR STRATEGY – A full range of appropriate management responses is available from direct control to prescriptive control, including fire use. At Planning/Preparedness Levels 1, 2, and 3 the strategy emphasis is perimeter control utilizing natural barriers where effective. Fire use may be considered if prescriptive parameters are met. At PPLs 4 and 5, the emphasis shifts to direct control with the objective of containing 85% of all fires occurring at these planning levels to 100 acres or less.

5. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - Suppression resources must be aware of hazards common to most oil and gas facilities such as above ground pipelines and aerial power lines. Limited suppression strategy may be optimal in some areas for fire fighter safety concerns due to heavy fuel loadings and steep slopes.

   Unless a current agreement with the private landowner for fire use is in place, a suppression-oriented response will occur for fires within 1 mile of private land where continuous heavy fuel is a factor, and within ¼ mile with discontinuous sparse fuels. A suppression-oriented response will always occur for fires within 1 mile of oil/gas facilities where continuous heavy fuel is a factor, and within ¼ mile with discontinuous sparse fuels.

6. WILDLAND FIRE USE - None scheduled at this time.

   PRESCRIPTIVE PARAMETERS FOR WILDLAND FIRE USE FIRES:
   ERC < 85 or 90th percentile ERC (Ladore RAWS)

7. HAZARD FUELS/WUI TREATMENTS - Fuel treatments may be considered in these areas as needed by a site-specific plan. Evaluate rehab needs, re-seed where necessary, and emphasize the use of with native seed.

8. PREPAREDNESS – None.

9. MONITORING - Fuels treatments, both natural and planned, will be evaluated each year following the fire season to ensure that resource management objectives and constraints have been met or to determine if those objectives and constraints need to be modified.

POLYGON: C14-L

- *Description:* Sage grouse habitat
- *Total acres:* 7,697
- *Location:* See map Appendix A
- *Characteristics:* See Chapter III
- *Communities At Risk:* None listed in the Federal Register.

C14-L. DRY CREEK/HOY FLAT		
Suppression Priority	**Moderate**	
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**RX Fire**	**Moderate**
	Non Fire	**Moderate**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Low**	

FIRE MANAGEMENT GOALS & OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION - The dominant vegetation in this area is sagebrush. Vernal District BLM provides the management for lands located within this area. The desire is to create a mosaic of vegetative age classes in the sagebrush stands.

   FIRE REGIME: 4
   CONDITION CLASS: 2

2. FIRE MANAGEMENT GOAL/OBJECTIVES – The objective is to protect sage grouse habitat. Limit fires to smaller mosaic burns, and limit prescribed burning to outside of the breeding period. Utah is doing some prescribed burning to improve elk habitat.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - Burn <25% (1,924 acres) over a ten-year period. Manage 85% of all wildland fires at a final fire size of 100 acres or less.

4. AMR STRATEGY – A full range of appropriate management responses is available from direct control to prescriptive control, including fire use. At Planning/Preparedness Levels 1, 2, and 3 the strategy emphasis is perimeter control utilizing natural barriers where effective. Fire use may be considered if prescriptive parameters are met. At PPLs 4 and 5, the emphasis shifts to direct control with the objective of containing 85% of all fires occurring at these planning levels to 100 acres or less.

5. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - None.

6. WILDLAND FIRE USE - One project every 5 years for 250 acres for resource enhancement.

   PRESCRIPTIVE PARAMETERS FOR WILDLAND FIRE USE FIRES:
   ERC < 85 or 90th percentile ERC (Ladore RAWS)

7. HAZARD FUELS/WUI TREATMENTS - Fuel treatments may be considered in these areas as needed by a site-specific plan.

8. PREPAREDNESS – None.

9. MONITORING - Fuels treatments, both natural and planned, will be evaluated each year following the fire season to ensure that resource management objectives and constraints have been met or to determine if those objectives and constraints need to be modified.

POLYGON: C15-L

- *Description:* Pinon/Juniper Community
- *Total acres:* 23,486
- *Location:* See map Appendix A
- *Characteristics:* See Chapter III
- *Communities At Risk:* None listed in the Federal Register.

C15-L. DRY MOUNTAIN/BEARS EARS		
Suppression Priority	**Moderate**	
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**RX Fire**	**Moderate**
	Non Fire	**Moderate**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Low**	

FIRE MANAGEMENT GOALS & OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION - The dominant vegetation in this area is pinon-juniper with sagebrush stands in the draws. The desire is to create a mosaic of vegetative age classes.

   FIRE REGIME: 5
   CONDITION CLASS: 1

2. FIRE MANAGEMENT GOAL/OBJECTIVES – The objective is to avoid large, stand replacement fires to reduce the probability of large-scale erosion and cheatgrass invasion. An additional objective includes: Provide the appropriate level of protection for oil and gas sites and associated facilities.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - Burn <1,500 acres per year and <2,500 acres over a 2-year period.

4. AMR STRATEGY – A full range of appropriate management responses is available from direct control to prescriptive control, including fire use. At Planning/Preparedness Levels 1, 2, and 3 the strategy emphasis is perimeter control utilizing natural barriers where effective. Fire use may be considered if prescriptive parameters are met. At PPLs 4 and 5, the emphasis shifts to direct control with the objective of containing 85% of all fires occurring at these planning levels to 100 acres or less.

5. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - Suppression resources must be aware of hazards common to most oil and gas facilities such as above ground pipelines and aerial power lines. Limited suppression strategy may be optimal in some areas for fire fighter safety concerns due to heavy fuel loadings and steep slopes.

   Unless a current agreement with the private landowner for fire use is in place, a suppression-oriented response will occur for fires within 1 mile of private land where continuous heavy fuel is a factor, and within ¼ mile with discontinuous sparse fuels. A suppression-oriented response will always occur for fires within 1 mile of oil/gas facilities where continuous heavy fuel is a factor, and within ¼ mile with discontinuous sparse fuels.

6. WILDLAND FIRE USE – None anticipated at this time.

   PRESCRIPTIVE PARAMETERS FOR WILDLAND FIRE USE FIRES**:**
   ERC < 85 or 90th percentile ERC (Ladore RAWS)

7. HAZARD FUELS/WUI TREATMENTS - Treat 500 acres over a 5-year period. Other fuel treatments may be considered in these areas as needed by a site-specific plan. Evaluate rehab needs, re-seed where necessary, and emphasize the use of native seed.

8. PREPAREDNESS – None.

9. MONITORING - Fuels treatments, both natural and planned, will be evaluated each year following the fire season to ensure that resource management objectives and constraints have been met or to determine if those objectives and constraints need to be modified.

POLYGON: D1-L

- *Description:* Pinon/Juniper and mountain shrub
- *Total acres:* 424,266
- *Location:* See map Appendix A
- *Characteristics:* See Chapter III
- *Communities At Risk:* Elk Springs

D1-L. WEST LITTLE SNAKE AND DISAPPOINTMENT		
Suppression Priority	**Low**	
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**RX Fire**	**Low**
	Non Fire	**Low**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Low**	

FIRE MANAGEMENT GOALS & OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION - The area supports a mix of pinon-juniper, sagebrush, and mountain shrub. The desire is to create a mosaic of vegetative age classes.

   FIRE REGIME: 4
   CONDITION CLASS: 2

2. FIRE MANAGEMENT GOAL/OBJECTIVES – The objective is to encourage fire to promote mosaic age classes in all plant communities. There is plover habitat on the north end of the area. Additional objectives include:
   - Protect the scenic corridor and facilities and signs along the Yampa Valley Trail.
   - Provide the appropriate level of protection for the YVEA/WAPA power lines.
   - Provide the appropriate level of protection for oil and gas sites and associated facilities.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - For managed wildland fires, evaluate burned areas in the pinon-juniper to determine if reseeding is needed to prevent cheatgrass or other invasive species from posing a problem. In areas where insufficient herbaceous plant or seed source exits, WFSA/WFIP will determine if the fire start will be managed for resource benefit.

4. AMR STRATEGY – A full range of appropriate management responses is available with emphasis on fire use when prescriptive parameters are met. Fires deemed unsuitable for fire use will be managed using a range of appropriate management response with an emphasis on a perimeter control strategy.

   Protection concerns within the polygon that would require either mitigation or a suppression-oriented response include: the community of Elk Springs, scattered residences and improvements, and the Yampa Valley Trail.

5. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - Suppression resources must be aware of hazards common to most oil and gas facilities such as above ground pipelines and aerial power lines. Limited suppression strategies may be employed for fire-fighter safety and least cost.

   Unless a current agreement with the private landowner for fire use is in place, a suppression-oriented response will occur for fires within 1 mile of private land where continuous heavy fuel is a factor, and within ¼ mile with discontinuous sparse fuels. A suppression-oriented response will always occur for fires within 1 mile of oil/gas facilities where continuous heavy fuel is a factor, and within ¼ mile with discontinuous sparse fuels.

6. WILDLAND FIRE USE – No prescribed burns are scheduled at this time. FURB: Yes.

   PRESCRIPTIVE PARAMETERS FOR WILDLAND FIRE USE FIRES:
   ERC < 85 or 90th percentile ERC (Ladore RAWS)

7. HAZARD FUELS/WUI TREATMENTS - One treatment for 250 acres every other year. Other fuel treatments may be considered in these areas as needed by a site-specific plan. Evaluate rehab needs, re-seed where necessary, and emphasize the use of native seed.

8. PREPAREDNESS – None.

9. MONITORING - Fuels treatments, both natural and planned, will be evaluated each year following the fire season to ensure that resource management objectives and constraints have been met or to determine if those objectives and constraints need to be modified. Check yearly for hazardous fuel build-up near oil and gas facilities.

POLYGON: D2-L

- *Description:* Remnant plant associations, WSAs, and ACEC
- *Total acres:* 84,151
- *Location:* See map Appendix A
- *Characteristics:* See Chapter III
- *Communities At Risk:* None listed in the Federal Register

D2-L. REMNANT PLANT ASSOCIATION/WSA'S (WEST COLD SPRINGS, CROSS MNT. VALE OF TEARS, ANT HILLS, CHEW WINTER CAMP, PETERSON DRAW, DIAMOND BREAKS) /AND CROSS MOUNTAIN ACEC		
Suppression Priority	**Low**	
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**RX Fire**	**Low**
	Non Fire	**Low**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Low**	

FIRE MANAGEMENT GOALS & OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION - The area supports a mix of sagebrush and mountain shrub. The desire is to create a vegetative mosaic of age classes.

   FIRE REGIME: 4
   CONDITION CLASS: 2

2. FIRE MANAGEMENT GOAL/OBJECTIVES – Encourage fire to promote mosaic age classes in all plant communities.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - Burn <50% (7,136 acres) over a one year period in the Cross Mountain ACEC.

4. AMR STRATEGY – A full range of appropriate management responses is available with emphasis on fire use when prescriptive parameters are met. Fires deemed unsuitable for fire use will be managed using a range of appropriate management response with an emphasis on a perimeter control strategy.

5. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - Restrict use of retardant in the Cross Mountain ACEC and WSA's unless the alternative would have more damaging fire suppression affects. Limited suppression strategies may be employed for fire-fighter safety and least costs.

6. WILDLAND FIRE USE – No prescribed burns are scheduled at this time. FURB: Yes.

   PRESCRIPTIVE PARAMETERS FOR WILDLAND FIRE USE FIRES**:**
   ERC < 85 or 90th percentile ERC (Ladore RAWS)

7. HAZARD FUELS/WUI TREATMENTS - Fuel treatments in these areas may be considered as needed by a site-specific plan. Rehab with native seed only in ACEC.

8. PREPAREDNESS – None.

MONITORING - Fuels treatments, both natural and planned, will be evaluated each year following the fire season to ensure that resource management objectives and constraints have been met or to determine if those objectives and constraints need to be modified. Check yearly for hazardous fuel build-up near oil and gas facilities.

WILDLAND FIRE USE: Yes

PRIORITY RANKING AMONG FMU IN WHITE RIVER FIELD OFFICE

Category	FMU	Suppression	WFU	Fuels Treatment	ESR	Community Assistance/ Protection
B1-W	Blue Mountain	High	No	High		High
B2-W	Elk Springs	High	No	High		High
B3-W	Salt Desert Shrub	High	No	Low		Moderate

B4-W	Crooked Wash/Indian Valley	High	No	Moderate		High
B5-W	Douglas Creek	High	No	Moderate		Moderate
B6-W	Yellow Creek	High	No	High		Moderate
B7-W	Piceance Creek	High	No	Moderate		Moderate
B8-W	Magnolia	High	No	High		Moderate
B9-W	Meeker East	High	No	Low		Moderate
B10-W	White River	High	No	Moderate		Moderate
C1-W	Baking Powder/Pinion Ridge	Moderate	Yes	Moderate		Low
C2-W	Spooky Mountain	Moderate	Yes	Moderate		Moderate
C3-W	Spring Creek/ Big Ridge	Moderate	Yes	Moderate		Moderate
C4-W	Rabbit Mt./Dragon Trail	Moderate	Yes	Moderate		Moderate
C5-W	Greasewood Creek	High	Yes	Moderate		Low
C6-W	Lower Piceance Basin	Moderate	Yes	Moderate		Moderate
C7-W	Evacuation/Missouri Creeks	Moderate	Yes	Moderate		Low
C8-W	Baxter/Douglas Pass	Moderate	Yes	Moderate		Low
C9-W	Danforth Hills	Moderate	Yes	Moderate		Moderate
C10-W	Fletcher	Moderate	Yes	Moderate		Moderate
D1-W	Blue Mt./Dinosaur Boundary	Low	Yes	Low		Low
D2-W	Bull Canyon/Skull Creek WSAs	Low	Yes	Low		Low
D3-W	Citadel/Gray Hills	Low	Yes	Low		Low
D4-W	Little Hills	Low	Yes	Low		Low
D5-W	Cathedral Bluffs/Roan Plateau	Low	Yes	Low		Low

RESOURCE AND FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES TABLES WHITE RIVER FIELD OFFICE

B1-W BLUE MOUNTAIN

- *81,000 acres*
- *Communities At Risk:*

Suppression	**High**
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**High**
Community Assistance / Protection	**High**

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTIONS AND DESIRED CONDITION - Wyoming and Mountain Big Sagebrush, Mountain Browse (Chokecherry, Serviceberry), Aspen. Maintain extent of sagebrush habitats suitable for sage grouse nesting and brood-rearing functions.

   FIRE REGIME:
   CONDITION CLASS:

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE - Manage (using Appropriate Management Response [AMR]) for fire disturbance size of <200 acres to promote a vegetation pattern representing a spectrum of successional stages (age classes) in continuous sagebrush stands. Conduct prescribed burns (fuels management) to minimize large-scale loss of suitable sagebrush canopies. Maintain overall mature canopy characteristics in the serviceberry, chokecherry and aspen communities as big game/blue grouse cover component (in contrast to forage value).

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - Avoid large scale involvement of sagebrush canopies; a modified suppression strategy may be appropriate for natural starts with the potential to burn <200 acres, whereas a full suppression response may be appropriate when the incident is capable of exceeding 200 acres. Minimize involvement of serviceberry, chokecherry and aspen communities. Unavoidable involvement would require temporary livestock/big game fencing to prevent excessive use of regeneration.

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - Retain internal unburned vegetation as much as practicable. No mechanized fire line construction due to high density of cultural sites. Limit development of new roads and/or trails through off road use of fire fighting equipment. Rehabilitate trails to prevent continued use by motorized vehicles. No motorized equipment off designated roads in Moose head ACEC/Road Closure Area. No retardant in Moose head ACEC riparian/wetland habitats.

5. AMR STRATEGY – ALL FIRES IN THIS POLYGON WILL RECEIVE AN IMMEDIATE AND AGGRESSIVE RESPONSE. PRIMARY STRATEGY TO BE CONSIDERED IS DIRECT CONTROL WITH 90% OF ALL FIRES SUPPRESSED AT < 10 ACRES.
   HIGHEST PROTECTION PRIORITIES WITHIN THE POLYGON ARE:
   1. SUITABLE SAGEBRUSH CANOPIES
   2. SERVICEBERRY AND CHOKECHERRY COMMUNITIES
   3. ASPEN COMMUNITIES

PLANNED ACTIONS:

1. RESOURCE FUELS TREATMENTS – 1,000 + acres planned for treatment in FY 2006
2. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS -
3. SUPPRESSION/PRESUPPRESSION –
4. MONITORING –
6. ESR -

WILDLAND FIRE USE: No

B2-W ELK SPRINGS

- *5,000 acres*
- *Communities At Risk:*

Suppression	**High**
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**High**
Community Assistance / Protection	**High**

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTIONS AND DESIRED CONDITION - Wyoming Big Sagebrush, Pinion/Juniper (PJ) Woodlands.

   FIRE REGIME:
   CONDITION CLASS:

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE - Protect private lands and oil and gas facilities when threatened by public land fires. Manage (using AMR) for fire disturbances of <200 acres within the unit to promote a vegetation mosaic representing natural distributions of plant communities of varying successional stages.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - A modified suppression strategy may be appropriate for fires with the potential to burn <200 acres, whereas a full suppression response may be appropriate when the incident is capable of exceeding 200 acres.

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS – None

5. AMR STRATEGY - – ALL FIRES IN THIS POLYGON WILL RECEIVE AN IMMEDIATE AND AGGRESSIVE RESPONSE. PRIMARY STRATEGY TO BE CONSIDERED IS DIRECT CONTROL WITH 90% OF ALL FIRES SUPPRESSED AT < 10 ACRES.
   HIGHEST PROTECTION PRIORITIES WITHIN THE POLYGON ARE:
   1. PRIVATE LANDS
   2. OIL AND GAS FACILITIES

PLANNED ACTIONS:

1. RESOURCE FUELS TREATMENTS –

2. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS -

3. SUPPRESSION/PRESUPPRESSION –

4. MONITORING –

5. ESR -

WILDLAND FIRE USE: No

B3-W SALT DESERT SHRUB

- *191,000 acres*
- *Communities At Risk:*

Suppression	**High**
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**Low**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Moderate**

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTIONS AND DESIRED CONDITION - Salt Desert Shrubs, Greasewood, Wyoming Big Sagebrush.

   FIRE REGIME:
   CONDITION CLASS:

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE - Minimize fire induced conversion of native plant communities to cheat grass or other non-native plant communities. Maintain extent and distribution of low (<3') forms of sagebrush types, particularly east of Wolf Creek, as high-density sage grouse winter use habitat.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - Limit fire size, where possible, to 50 acres or less. Provide immediate rehabilitation efforts on any fire exceeding 10 acres in size.

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - No mechanized fire line construction due to fragile soils. Off road equipment use should be minimized due to fragile soils, and any disturbance resulting from suppression efforts should immediately be rehabilitated to prevent further motorized vehicular access. Hose lays preferred to running attack. No motorized equipment off designated roads and no retardant use in Raven Ridge and Coal Oil Rim ACECs.

5. AMR STRATEGY - – ALL FIRES IN THIS POLYGON WILL RECEIVE AN IMMEDIATE AND AGGRESSIVE RESPONSE. PRIMARY STRATEGY TO BE CONSIDERED IS DIRECT CONTROL WITH 90% OF ALL FIRES SUPPRESSED AT < 10 ACRES.
   HIGHEST PROTECTION PRIORITIES WITHIN THE POLYGON ARE:
   1. ALL NATIVE PLANT COMMUNITIES
   2. FRAGILE SOILS

PLANNED ACTIONS:

1. RESOURCE FUELS TREATMENTS –

2. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS -

3. SUPPRESSION/PRESUPPRESSION –

4. MONITORING –

5. ESR -

WILDLAND FIRE USE: No

B4-W CROOKED WASH/INDIAN VALLEY

- *72,000 acres*
- *Communities At Risk:*

Suppression	**High**
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**Moderate**
Community Assistance / Protection	**High**

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTIONS AND DESIRED CONDITION - Wyoming Big Sagebrush, PJ Woodlands. Promote a vegetation mosaic representing natural distributions of plant communities of varying successional stages.

   FIRE REGIME:
   CONDITION CLASS:

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE - Manage (using AMR) for small sized fire disturbances to promote a vegetation mosaic pattern representing a spectrum of successional stages (age classes) in continuous sagebrush stands. Maintain extent and distribution of low (<3') forms of sagebrush type as high-density sage grouse winter use habitat. Guard against inclusion by fire of oil and gas facilities within the White River Dome area.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - Avoid large-scale involvement of sagebrush canopies, while promoting a vegetation pattern representing a spectrum of successional stages (age classes) in continuous sagebrush stands. A modified suppression strategy may be appropriate for fires with the potential to burn <200 acres, whereas a full suppression response may be appropriate when the incident is capable of exceeding 200 acres. Conduct prescribed burns (fuels management) to minimize large-scale loss of suitable sagebrush canopies.

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - Retain internal unburned vegetation as much as practicable. No mechanized fire line construction due to high potential of cultural sites and due to fragile soils. Limit development of new roads and/or trails through off road use of fire fighting equipment. Rehabilitate trails to prevent continued use by motorized vehicles. No motorized equipment off designated roads and no retardant use in Blacks Gulch ACEC.

5. AMR STRATEGY - FIRES WITHIN THIS POLYGON MAY RECEIVE AN APPRORIATE MANAGEMENT RESPONSE TO INCLUDE PERIMETER CONTROL FOR OCCURENCES AT PLANNING/PREPAREDNESS LEVEL 1 AND 2. AT PPL 3 AND ABOVE, THE APPROPRIATE STRATEGY IS DIRECT CONTROL WITH THE GOAL OF SUPPRESSING 90% OF ALL FIRES AT 10 ACRES OR LESS.
   HIGHEST PROTECTION PRIORITIES WITHIN THE POLYGON ARE:
   1. Oil and Gas Facilities
   2. Cultural Sites
   3. Sage Grouse Winter Use Habitat

PLANNED ACTIONS:

B5-W DOUGLAS CREEK

- *114,000 acres*
- *Communities At Risk:*

Suppression	**High**
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**Moderate**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Moderate**

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITIONS - PJ Woodlands, Wyoming Big Sagebrush, Greasewood. Promote a vegetation mosaic representing natural distributions of plant communities of varying successional stages.

   FIRE REGIME:
   CONDITION CLASS:

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE - Protect oil and gas facilities and cultural resource sites when threatened by public land fires. Manage (using AMR) for small fire disturbances (up to 30-40 acres in size in PJ or sagebrush) to promote a vegetation mosaic. Conduct prescribed burns to mitigate potential fire impacts to oil and gas facilities and cultural sites.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - A modified suppression strategy may be appropriate for fires with the potential to burn <200 acres in PJ or sagebrush, whereas a full suppression response may be appropriate when the incident is capable of exceeding 200 acres. Maximum acceptable burned acres within unit per year and decade in PJ and/or sagebrush is 1,000 and 2,000 acres, respectively. Wildlife forage: cover ratios would be used as a preseason evaluation criterion to determine potential changes in polygon management.

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - Retain internal unburned vegetation as much as practicable. No mechanized fire line construction due to high potential of cultural sites and due to fragile soils. Limit development of new roads and/or trails through off road use of fire fighting equipment. Rehabilitate trails to prevent continued use by motorized vehicles. No retardant use in riparian areas of Douglas Creek ACEC. No motorized equipment off designated roads in Canyon Pintado National Historic District.

5. AMR STRATEGY - - FIRES WITHIN THIS POLYGON MAY RECEIVE AN APPRORIATE MANAGEMENT RESPONSE TO INCLUDE PERIMETER CONTROL FOR OCCURENCES AT PLANNING/PREPAREDNESS LEVEL 1 AND 2. AT PPL 3 AND ABOVE, THE APPROPRIATE STRATEGY IS DIRECT CONTROL WITH THE GOAL OF SUPPRESSING 90% OF ALL FIRES AT 10 ACRES OR LESS.
   HIGHEST PROTECTION PRIORITIES WITHIN THE POLYGON ARE:
   1. Oil and Gas Facilities
   2. Cultural Sites

PLANNED ACTIONS:

1. RESOURCE FUELS TREATMENTS –

2. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS - HAND THINNING AROUND VARIOUS OIL AND GAS COMPRESSOR STATIONS WITHIN POLYGON 10-15 ACRES EACH IN FY 2007

3. SUPPRESSION/PRESUPPRESSION –

4. MONITORING –

5. ESR -

WILDLAND FIRE USE: No

B6-W YELLOW CREEK

- *80,000 acres*
- *Communities At Risk:*

Suppression	**High**
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**High**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Moderate**

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTIONS AND DESIRED CONDITION - PJ Woodland, Wyoming Big Sagebrush, Greasewood. Promote a vegetation mosaic representing natural distributions of plant communities of varying successional stages.

   FIRE REGIME:
   CONDITION CLASS:

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE - Protect known cultural sites and vegetation types with high potential for occurrence of cultural sites (PJ type) when threatened by public land fires. Manage (using AMR) naturally ignited fires of up to 200 acres in size throughout the unit to promote vegetation mosaic. Conduct archaeological inventories to better define the locale of high-density cultural sites in the PJ type. Conduct prescribed burns or other fuels management treatments in both the PJ type and in sagebrush dominated drainages to break up the continuous fuels connecting large stands of PJ, thus mimicking natural perturbations and minimizing large scale involvement of the PJ type.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - A modified suppression strategy may be appropriate for fires with the potential to burn <200 acres in PJ or sagebrush, whereas a full suppression response may be appropriate when the incident is capable of exceeding 200 acres. Maximum acceptable burned acres within unit is 1,000 acres in PJ and 500 acres in sagebrush per year. Maximum acceptable burned acres per decade will be 2,000 acres in PJ and 1,000 acres in sagebrush throughout unit. Wildlife forage: cover ratios would be used as a preseason evaluation criterion to determine potential changes in polygon management.

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - No mechanized fire line construction due to high potential of cultural sites, high potential of rare plants or remnant plant associations, and fragile soils. Limit use of retardant due to high potential of rare plants (listed threatened species), notably on barren ridges and slopes where potential habitat exists. Limit surface use (disturbance) of barren lands in hand line construction and access of fire fighting equipment, and limit motorized equipment use to existing roads or trails due to high potential of rare plants. No motorized equipment off designated roads and no retardant use in the Duck Creek ACEC. Retain internal unburned vegetation as much as practicable.

5. AMR STRATEGY - - FIRES WITHIN THIS POLYGON MAY RECEIVE AN APPRORIATE MANAGEMENT RESPONSE TO INCLUDE PERIMETER CONTROL FOR OCCURENCES AT PLANNING/PREPAREDNESS LEVEL 1 AND 2. AT PPL 3 AND ABOVE, THE APPROPRIATE STRATEGY IS DIRECT CONTROL WITH THE GOAL OF SUPPRESSING 90% OF ALL FIRES AT 10 ACRES OR LESS.
   HIGHEST PROTECTION PRIORITIES WITHIN THE POLYGON ARE:
   1. Cultural Sites and Vegetation Types With High Potential For Occurrence For Sites (P/J)
   2. T & E Species Plant Communities

PLANNED ACTIONS:

1. RESOURCE FUELS TREATMENTS –

2. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS -

3. SUPPRESSION/PRESUPPRESSION –

4. MONITORING –

5. ESR -

WILDLAND FIRE USE: No

B7-W PICEANCE CREEK

- *17,000 acres*
- *Communities At Risk:*

Suppression	**High**
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**Moderate**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Moderate**

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION - PJ Woodland, Big Sagebrush, Agricultural Land, Residences.

   FIRE REGIME:
   CONDITION CLASS:

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE - Protect agricultural lands and residences when threatened by public land fires.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - None

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - No mechanized line construction, and limit retardant use on toe slopes (barren lands), on both sides of Piceance Creek from Collins Gulch down to the confluence of Dry Fork Piceance Creek due to rare plants (listed threatened species). No motorized equipment or vehicle use off designated roads and no retardant use in the Dudley Bluffs, Ryan Gulch, and Deer Gulch ACECs.

5. AMR STRATEGY - ALL FIRES IN THIS POLYGON WILL RECEIVE AN IMMEDIATE AND AGGRESSIVE RESPONSE. PRIMARY STRATEGY TO BE CONSIDERED IS DIRECT CONTROL WITH 90% OF ALL FIRES SUPPRESSED AT < 10 ACRES.
   HIGHEST PROTECTION PRIORITIES WITHIN THE POLYGON ARE:
   1. Private Land and Structures
   2. T&E Species Plant Communities

PLANNED ACTIONS:

1. RESOURCE FUELS TREATMENTS –

2. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS -

3. SUPPRESSION/PRESUPPRESSION –

4. MONITORING –

5. ESR -

WILDLAND FIRE USE: No

B8-W MAGNOLIA

- *2,000 acres*
- *Communities At Risk:*

Suppression	**High**
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**High**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Moderate**

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION - Big Sagebrush

   FIRE REGIME:
   CONDITION CLASS:

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE - Protect oil and gas facilities when threatened by public land fires. Conduct prescribed burns or other fuels management treatments to buffer oil and gas facilities.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - None

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS – None

5. AMR STRATEGY - ALL FIRES IN THIS POLYGON WILL RECEIVE AN IMMEDIATE AND AGGRESSIVE RESPONSE. PRIMARY STRATEGY TO BE CONSIDERED IS DIRECT CONTROL WITH 90% OF ALL FIRES SUPPRESSED AT < 10 ACRES.
   HIGHEST PROTECTION PRIORITIES WITHIN THE POLYGON ARE:
   1. Oil and Gas Facilities

PLANNED ACTIONS:

1. RESOURCE FUELS TREATMENTS –

2. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS -

3. SUPPRESSION/PRESUPPRESSION –

4. MONITORING –

5. ESR -

WILDLAND FIRE USE: No

B9-W MEEKER EAST

- *290,000 acres*
- *Communities At Risk:*

Suppression	**High**
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**Low**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Moderate**

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITIONS - Private Agricultural and Rangeland, Isolated/Intermingled BLM Parcels.

   FIRE REGIME:
   CONDITION CLASS:

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE - Protect private land and structures when threatened by public land fires. Manage BLM lands adjoining National Forest Lands or Colorado Division of Wildlife Lands consistent with fire management goals on those adjoining lands.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - None

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS – None

5. AMR STRATEGY - ALL FIRES IN THIS POLYGON WILL RECEIVE AN IMMEDIATE AND AGGRESSIVE RESPONSE. PRIMARY STRATEGY TO BE CONSIDERED IS DIRECT CONTROL WITH 90% OF ALL FIRES SUPPRESSED AT < 10 ACRES.
   HIGHEST PROTECTION PRIORITIES WITHIN THE POLYGON ARE:
   1. Private Lands and Structures

PLANNED ACTIONS:

1. RESOURCE FUELS TREATMENTS –

2. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS -

3. SUPPRESSION/PRESUPPRESSION –

4. MONITORING –

5. ESR -

WILDLAND FIRE USE: No

B10-W WHITE RIVER

- *30,000 acres*
- *Communities At Risk:*

Suppression	**High**
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**Moderate**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Moderate**

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITIONS - Cottonwood Stands, Riparian Shrubs and Agricultural Lands on River Floodplain, Sagebrush/Greasewood on Upland Terraces.

   FIRE REGIME:
   CONDITION CLASS:

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE - Protect mature cottonwood stands as bald eagle nest and roost habitat, mature riparian shrub, and private lands when threatened by public land fires.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - Minimize loss of cottonwood trees, especially mature individuals, and minimize sediment entering river.

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - No mechanical fire line construction or vehicle use within riparian zones. No retardant use within the White River ACEC (entire unit) due to T&E river fishes.

5. AMR STRATEGY - ALL FIRES IN THIS POLYGON WILL RECEIVE AN IMMEDIATE AND AGGRESSIVE RESPONSE. PRIMARY STRATEGY TO BE CONSIDERED IS DIRECT CONTROL WITH 90% OF ALL FIRES SUPPRESSED AT < 10 ACRES.
   HIGHEST PROTECTION PRIORITIES WITHIN THE POLYGON ARE:
   1. Private Lands
   2. Mature Cottonwood Stands
   3. Mature Riparian Shrub

PLANNED ACTIONS:

1. RESOURCE FUELS TREATMENTS –

2. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS -

3. SUPPRESSION/PRESUPPRESSION –

4. MONITORING –

5. ESR -

WILDLAND FIRE USE: No

C1-W BAKING POWDER/PINION RIDGE

- *36,000 acres*
- *Communities At Risk:*

Suppression	**Moderate**
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**Moderate**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Low**

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION - PJ Woodlands, Wyoming Big Sagebrush. Promote a vegetation mosaic representing natural distributions of plant communities of varying successional stages.

   FIRE REGIME:
   CONDITION CLASS:

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE - Manage (using AMR) for fire disturbances of <200 acres within the unit to promote a vegetation mosaic representing natural distributions of plant communities of varying successional stages.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - Limit fires to 200 acres in the PJ type and 400 acres in sagebrush. Retain internal unburned vegetation as much as practicable. Maximum acceptable burned acres within unit is 250 acres in PJ and 500 acres in sagebrush per year. Maximum acceptable burned acres per decade will be 500 acres in PJ and 2,500 acres in sagebrush throughout the unit. Wildlife forage:cover ratios would be used as a preseason evaluation criteria to determine potential changes in polygon management.

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - No mechanized fire line construction due to high potential of cultural sites, the Pinyon Ridge Roadless Area, and fragile soils. Limit development of new roads or trails through off road use of fire fighting equipment. Restrict use to existing roads and trails to the maximum extent possible due to fragile soils and Pinyon Ridge Roadless Area. Rehabilitate new trails to prevent continued use by motorized vehicles.

5. AMR STRATEGY - A FULL RANGE OF APPROPRIATE MANAGEMENT RESPONSES ARE AVAILABLE FROM DIRECT CONTROL TO PRESCRIPTIVE CONTROL, INCLUDING FIRE USE. AT PPL 1, 2 AND 3 THE STRATEGY EMPHASIS IS PERIMETER CONRTROL UTILIZING NATURAL BARRIERS WHERE EFFECTIVE. FIRE USE MAY BE CONSIDERED IF PRESCRIPTIVE PARAMETERS ARE MET. AT PPL 4 AND 5 THE EMPHASIS SHIFTS TO DIRECT CONTROL WITH AN OBJECTIVE OF CONTAINING 80% OF ALL FIRES TO 20 ACRES OR LESS.
   HIGHEST PROTECTION PRIORITIES WITHIN THE POLYGON ARE:
   1. Cultural Sites
   2. Fragile Soils

PLANNED ACTIONS:

1. RESOURCE FUELS TREATMENTS –

2. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS -

3. SUPPRESSION/PRESUPPRESSION –

4. MONITORING –

5. ESR -

WILDLAND FIRE USE: Yes

1. PRESCRIPTIVE PARAMETERS:
   Full Suppression within 1 mile of improvements or private land where continuous heavy full is a factor, within ¼ mile with discontinuous sparse fuel.
   - RAWS Data; Hunter, Pinto, Ernie
   - ERC = <82 or 90th percentile – full suppression

C2-W SPOOKY MOUNTAIN

- *28,000 acres*
- *Communities At Risk:*

Suppression	**Moderate**
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**Moderate**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Moderate**

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION - Juniper Woodlands, Wyoming Big Sagebrush. Promote a vegetation mosaic representing natural distributions of plant communities of varying successional stages.

   FIRE REGIME:
   CONDITION CLASS:

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE - Protect Deserado Coal Mine, conveyor belt, and railroad when threatened by public land fires. Manage (using AMR) for fire disturbances up to 100 acres in size in juniper and 200 acres in size in sagebrush throughout the unit to promote a vegetation mosaic.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - Limit fires to 100 acres in juniper and 200 acres in sagebrush. Maximum acceptable burned acres within unit is 300 acres in Juniper and 500 acres in sagebrush per year. Maximum acceptable burned acres per decade will be 500 acres in PJ and 1,000 acres in sagebrush throughout the unit. Wildlife forage:cover ratios would be used as a preseason evaluation criteria to determine potential changes in polygon management.

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - Limit development of new roads or trails through off road use of fire fighting equipment. Restrict use to existing roads or trails to the maximum extent possible due to fragile soils. Rehabilitate new trails to prevent continued use by motorized vehicles. No motorized equipment off designated roads and no retardant use in Coal Oil Rim ACEC.

5. AMR STRATEGY Facilities- A FULL RANGE OF APPROPRIATE MANAGEMENT RESPONSES ARE AVAILABLE FROM DIRECT CONTROL TO PRESCRIPTIVE CONTROL, INCLUDING FIRE USE. AT PPL 1, 2 AND 3 THE STRATEGY EMPHASIS IS PERIMETER CONRTROL UTILIZING NATURAL BARRIERS WHERE EFFECTIVE. FIRE USE MAY BE CONSIDERED IF PRESCRIPTIVE PARAMETERS ARE MET. AT PPL 4 AND 5 THE EMPHASIS SHIFTS TO DIRECT CONTROL WITH AN OBJECTIVE OF CONTAINING 80% OF ALL FIRES TO 20 ACRES OR LESS.
   HIGHEST PROTECTION PRIORITIES WITHIN THE POLYGON ARE:
   1. Deserado Mine

PLANNED ACTIONS:

1. RESOURCE FUELS TREATMENTS –

2. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS -

3. SUPPRESSION/PRESUPPRESSION –

4. MONITORING –

5. ESR -

WILDLAND FIRE USE: Yes

1. PRESCRIPTIVE PARAMETERS:

Unless a current agreement with the private landowner for fire use is in place, a suppression oriented response will occur for fires within 1 mile of private land where continuous heavy fuel is a factor, and within ¼ mile with discontinuous sparse fuels.

- RAWS Data; Hunter, Pinto, Ernie
- ERC = <82 or 90th percentile – full suppression

C3-W SPRING CREEK/BIG RIDGE

- *84,000 acres*
- *Communities At Risk:*

Suppression	**Moderate**
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**Moderate**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Moderate**

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

1. VEGETATIVE DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION - PJ Woodland, Wyoming Big Sagebrush, Mountain Shrub. Promote a vegetation mosaic representing natural distributions of plant communities of varying successional stages.

   FIRE REGIME:
   CONDITION CLASS:

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE - Manage (using AMR) naturally ignited fires of up to 500 acres in size throughout the unit to promote a vegetation mosaic representing a spectrum of successional stages (age classes). Protect the Rangely to CA Oil Shale Tract 345 kv powerline and scattered oil and gas facilities when threatened by public land fires.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - Limit fires to 500 acres in both PJ and sagebrush. Maximum acceptable burned acres within the unit is 750 acres in PJ and 2,000 acres in sagebrush per year. Maximum acceptable burned acres per decade will be 1,500 acres in PJ and 4,000 acres in sagebrush throughout the unit. Wildlife forage:cover ratios would be used as a preseason evaluation criteria to determine potential changes in polygon management.

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - Limit development of new roads or trails through off road use of fire fighting equipment. Restrict use to existing roads or trails to the maximum extent possible due to fragile soils. Rehabilitate new trails to prevent continued use by motorized vehicles. No motorized equipment off designated roads and no retardant use in Coal Draw ACEC; no retardant use in riparian systems in East Douglas Creek ACEC.

5. AMR STRATEGY - A FULL RANGE OF APPROPRIATE MANAGEMENT RESPONSES ARE AVAILABLE FROM DIRECT CONTROL TO PRESCRIPTIVE CONTROL, INCLUDING FIRE USE. AT PPL 1, 2 AND 3 THE STRATEGY EMPHASIS IS PERIMETER CONRTROL UTILIZING NATURAL BARRIERS WHERE EFFECTIVE. FIRE USE MAY BE CONSIDERED IF PRESCRIPTIVE PARAMETERS ARE MET. AT PPL 4 AND 5 THE EMPHASIS SHIFTS TO DIRECT CONTROL WITH AN OBJECTIVE OF CONTAINING 80% OF ALL FIRES TO 20 ACRES OR LESS.
   HIGHEST PROTECTION PRIORITIES WITHIN THE POLYGON ARE:
   1. Rangely to CA Oil Shale Tract 345 kv Powerline
   2. Oil and Gas Facilities

PLANNED ACTIONS:

1. RESOURCE FUELS TREATMENTS –

2. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS – 500 acres FY 2005

3. SUPPRESSION/PRESUPPRESSION –

4. MONITORING –

5. ESR -

WILDLAND FIRE USE: Yes

1. PRESCRIPTIVE PARAMETERS:
   Unless a current agreement with the private landowner for fire use is in place, a suppression oriented response will occur for fires within 1 mile of private land where continuous heavy fuel is a factor, and within ¼ mile with discontinuous sparse fuels.
   - RAWS Data; Hunter, Pinto, Ernie
   - ERC = <82 or 90th percentile – full suppression

C4-W RABBIT MOUNTAIN/DRAGON TRAIL

- *73,000 acres*
- *Communities At Risk:*

Suppression	**Moderate**
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**Moderate**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Moderate**

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION - PJ Woodlands, Wyoming Big Sagebrush. Promote a vegetation mosaic representing natural distributions of plant communities of varying successional stages.

   FIRE REGIME:
   CONDITION CLASS:

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES - Manage (using AMR) naturally ignited fires up to 500 acres in size throughout the unit to promote a vegetation mosaic throughout the unit. Protect scattered oil and gas facilities when threatened by public land fires.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - Limit fires to 500 acres in PJ and sagebrush. Maximum acceptable acres burned per year in the PJ and sagebrush types is 750 acres; decadal maximum for the same types is 1,500 acres. Wildlife forage:cover ratios would be used as a preseason evaluation criteria to determine potential changes in polygon management.

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - No mechanized line construction due to high potential of cultural sites. Limit development of new roads or trails through off road use of fire fighting equipment. Restrict use to existing roads or trails to the maximum extent possible due to fragile soils. Rehabilitate new trails to prevent continued use by motorized vehicles.

5. AMR STRATEGY - A FULL RANGE OF APPROPRIATE MANAGEMENT RESPONSES ARE AVAILABLE FROM DIRECT CONTROL TO PRESCRIPTIVE CONTROL, INCLUDING FIRE USE. AT PPL 1, 2 AND 3 THE STRATEGY EMPHASIS IS PERIMETER CONRTROL UTILIZING NATURAL BARRIERS WHERE EFFECTIVE. FIRE USE MAY BE CONSIDERED IF PRESCRIPTIVE PARAMETERS ARE MET. AT PPL 4 AND 5 THE EMPHASIS SHIFTS TO DIRECT CONTROL WITH AN OBJECTIVE OF CONTAINING 80% OF ALL FIRES TO 20 ACRES OR LESS.
   HIGHEST PROTECTION PRIORITIES WITHIN THE POLYGON ARE:
   1. Oil and Gas Facilities

PLANNED ACTIONS:

1. RESOURCE FUELS TREATMENTS –
2. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS -
3. SUPPRESSION/PRESUPPRESSION –
4. MONITORING –
5. ESR -

WILDLAND FIRE USE: Yes

1. PRESCRIPTIVE PARAMETERS:
   Full Suppression within 1 mile of improvements or private land where continuous heavy full is a factor,

within ¼ mile with discontinuous sparse fuel.

- RAWS Data; Hunter, Pinto, Ernie
- ERC = <82 or 90th percentile – full suppression

C5-W GREASEWOOD CREEK

- *47,000 acres*
- *Communities At Risk:*

Due to excessive burned acreage since 1999 this polygon will be temporarily managed as an "B" polygon until further vegetation inventory information is gathered and new resource management objectives and constraints are developed.

Suppression	**High**
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**Moderate**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Low**

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION - PJ Woodland, Wyoming Big Sagebrush, Mountain Shrub. Provide enhanced deer winter range in the unit and promote a vegetation mosaic representing natural distributions of plant communities of varying successional stages.

   FIRE REGIME:
   CONDITION CLASS:

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE - Maintain the present extent of mature PJ canopies as big game thermal and security cover. Manage (using AMR) naturally ignited fires up to 40 acres in size in PJ and up to 500 acres in size in sagebrush or mountain shrub types. Fire use may be appropriate to enhance deer winter range. Conduct prescribed burns or other fuels management treatments in both the sagebrush and mountain shrub types to break up the continuous fuels connecting mature stands of PJ to prevent large scale involvement of the PJ type.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - Limit fires to 100 acres in PJ and 200-500 acres in sagebrush or mountain shrub types. Maximum acceptable burned acres per year within the unit is 250 acres in PJ and 1,000 acres in sagebrush or mountain shrub types. Maximum acceptable burned acres per decade will be 750 acres in PJ and 2,000 acres in sagebrush and mountain shrub throughout the unit. Wildlife forage:cover ratios would be used as a preseason evaluation criteria to determine potential changes in polygon management.

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - No mechanical fire line construction, and limited retardant use, due to high potential of rare plants or remnant plant associations and fragile soils. Limit surface use (disturbance) of barren lands in hand line construction and access of fire fighting equipment, and limit motorized equipment use to existing roads or trails due to high potential of rare plants. No motorized equipment off designated roads, and no retardant use in the Upper Greasewood and Lower Greasewood ACECs.

AMR STRATEGY

PLANNED ACTIONS:

1. RESOURCE FUELS TREATMENTS –
2. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS -
3. SUPPRESSION/PRESUPPRESSION –
4. MONITORING –
5. ESR -

WILDLAND FIRE USE: Yes

1. **PRESCRIPTIVE PARAMETERS:**

Full Suppression within 1 mile of improvements or private land where continuous heavy full is a factor, within ¼ mile with discontinuous sparse fuel.

- RAWS Data; Hunter, Pinto, Ernie
- ERC = <82 or 90th percentile – full suppression

C6-W LOWER PICEANCE BASIN

- *90,000 acres*
- *Communities At Risk:*

Suppression	**Moderate**
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**Moderate**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Moderate**

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION - PJ Woodland, Wyoming Big Sagebrush. Enhance deer winter range and promote a vegetation mosaic representing natural distributions of plant communities of varying successional stages.

   FIRE REGIME:
   CONDITION CLASS:

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES - Manage (using AMR) naturally ignited fires of up to 200 acres in size in PJ and up to 500 acres in size in sagebrush types throughout the unit to promote vegetation mosaic. Fire use may be appropriate to enhance deer habitat, notably through emphasizing disturbances of 30-40 acres (optimal size) in mature PJ. Maintain continuing development of mature PJ stands on 40% of the large Piceance and Yellow Creek chainings. Conduct prescribed burns or other fuels management treatments in the chained areas to break up the continuous, heavy fuels to prevent large acreage burns within these chainings. Conduct prescribed burns or other fuels management treatments in sagebrush dominated drainages to break up the continuous fuels connecting large stands of PJ. Protect oil shale, sodium, and gas facilities scattered throughout the unit when threatened by public land fires.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - Limit fires to 200 acres in PJ and 200-500 acres in the sagebrush type. Maximum acceptable burned acres per year within the unit is 500 acres in PJ and 1,000 acres in the sagebrush type. Maximum acceptable burned acres per decade will be 1,500 acres in PJ and 2,000 acres in sagebrush throughout the unit. Wildlife forage:cover ratios would be used as a preseason evaluation criteria to determine potential changes in polygon management.

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - No mechanized fire line construction, and limited retardant use due to high potential of rare plants or remnant plant associations and fragile soils. Limit surface use (disturbance) of barren lands in hand line construction and access of fire fighting equipment, and limit motorized equipment use to existing roads or trails due to high potential of rare plants. No motorized equipment off designated roads and no retardant use in the Ryan Gulch ACEC.

5. AMR STRATEGY - A FULL RANGE OF APPROPRIATE MANAGEMENT RESPONSES ARE AVAILABLE FROM DIRECT CONTROL TO PRESCRIPTIVE CONTROL, INCLUDING FIRE USE. AT PPL 1, 2 AND 3 THE STRATEGY EMPHASIS IS PERIMETER CONRTROL UTILIZING NATURAL BARRIERS WHERE EFFECTIVE. FIRE USE MAY BE CONSIDERED IF PRESCRIPTIVE PARAMETERS ARE MET. AT PPL 4 AND 5 THE EMPHASIS SHIFTS TO DIRECT CONTROL WITH AN OBJECTIVE OF CONTAINING 80% OF ALL FIRES TO 20 ACRES OR LESS.
   HIGHEST PROTECTION PRIORITIES WITHIN THE POLYGON ARE:
   1. Oil Shale, Sodium and Gas Facilities
   2. Rare Plant Species

PLANNED ACTIONS:

1. RESOURCE FUELS TREATMENTS –

2. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS - 200-400 acres FY 2005

3. SUPPRESSION/PRESUPPRESSION –

4. MONITORING –

5. ESR -

WILDLAND FIRE USE: Yes

1. PRESCRIPTIVE PARAMETERS:
   Full Suppression within 1 mile of improvements or private land where continuous heavy full is a factor, within ¼ mile with discontinuous sparse fuel.
   - RAWS Data; Hunter, Pinto, Ernie
   - ERC = <82 or 90th percentile – full suppression

C7-W EVACUATION/MISSOURI CREEKS

- *36,000 acres*
- *Communities At Risk:*

Suppression	**Moderate**
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**Moderate**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Low**

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION - PJ Woodland, Wyoming Big Sagebrush, Greasewood. Promote a vegetation mosaic representing natural distributions of plant communities of varying successional stages.

   FIRE REGIME:
   CONDITION CLASS:

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES - Manage (using AMR) naturally ignited fires of up to 200 acres in size throughout the unit to promote vegetation mosaic. Increase emphasis on attaining numerous small 30-40 acre fires in mature PJ. Protect scattered oil and gas facilities and known cultural sites when threatened by public land fires.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - Limit fires to 200 acres in PJ and sagebrush/greasewood. Maximum acceptable burned acreage per year for the PJ and sagebrush types is 750 acres; decadal maximum for the same types is 1,500. Wildlife forage:cover ratios would be used as a preseason evaluation criteria to determine potential changes in polygon management.

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - No mechanized line construction due to high potential of cultural sites. Limit development of new roads or trails through off road use of fire fighting equipment. Restrict use to existing roads or trails to the maximum extent possible due to fragile soils. Rehabilitate new trails to prevent continued use by motorized vehicles. No motorized equipment in Oil Spring Mountain WSA.

5. AMR STRATEGY - A FULL RANGE OF APPROPRIATE MANAGEMENT RESPONSES ARE AVAILABLE FROM DIRECT CONTROL TO PRESCRIPTIVE CONTROL, INCLUDING FIRE USE. AT PPL 1, 2 AND 3 THE STRATEGY EMPHASIS IS PERIMETER CONRTROL UTILIZING NATURAL BARRIERS WHERE EFFECTIVE. FIRE USE MAY BE CONSIDERED IF PRESCRIPTIVE PARAMETERS ARE MET. AT PPL 4 AND 5 THE EMPHASIS SHIFTS TO DIRECT CONTROL WITH AN OBJECTIVE OF CONTAINING 80% OF ALL FIRES TO 20 ACRES OR LESS.
   HIGHEST PROTECTION PRIORITIES WITHIN THE POLYGON ARE:
   1. Oil and Gas Facilities
   2. Cultural Sites

PLANNED ACTIONS:

1. RESOURCE FUELS TREATMENTS –

2. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS -

3. SUPPRESSION/PRESUPPRESSION –

4. MONITORING –

5. ESR -

WILDLAND FIRE USE: Yes

1. PRESCRIPTIVE PARAMETERS:

Full Suppression within 1 mile of improvements or private land where continuous heavy full is a factor, within ¼ mile with discontinuous sparse fuel.

- RAWS Data; Hunter, Pinto, Ernie
- ERC = <82 or 90th percentile – full suppression

C8-W BAXTER/DOUGLAS PASS

- *62,000 acres*
- *Communities At Risk:*

Suppression	**Moderate**
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**Moderate**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Low**

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITIONS - Douglas Fir, Spruce, Mountain Shrub, Mountain Big Sagebrush. Maintain the over-mature forest characteristics for big game security cover.

   FIRE REGIME:
   CONDITION CLASS:

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE - Maintain the mature to over-mature forest characteristics as big game security cover and for specialized non-game and fisheries habitat. Promote and/or enhance intra-stand structural complexity (age/composition) in the forest types. Allow fires in the shrub and sagebrush types throughout the unit to promote a vegetation mosaic.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - Suppress fires with potential for stand replacement or large scale events in the forest type, notably when fires have the capability or opportunity of exceeding 5 acres. Contain extent of burn to acreage burned in first burning period to avoid potential of including additional coniferous stands. Limit burned acreage to less than 250 acres per decade in the coniferous type. No constraints currently apply to the shrub and sagebrush communities.

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - No mechanized line construction due to fragile soils on steep slopes. Rehabilitate hand lines and surface disturbances to prevent sediment loads from erosive soils from entering critical fishery habitats. Restrict use to existing roads or trails to the maximum extent possible due to fragile soils. Rehabilitate new trails to prevent continued use by motorized vehicles. No retardant use in riparian systems in East Douglas Creek ACEC.

5. AMR STRATEGY - A FULL RANGE OF APPROPRIATE MANAGEMENT RESPONSES ARE AVAILABLE FROM DIRECT CONTROL TO PRESCRIPTIVE CONTROL, INCLUDING FIRE USE. AT PPL 1, 2 AND 3 THE STRATEGY EMPHASIS IS PERIMETER CONRTROL UTILIZING NATURAL BARRIERS WHERE EFFECTIVE. FIRE USE MAY BE CONSIDERED IF PRESCRIPTIVE PARAMETERS ARE MET. AT PPL 4 AND 5 THE EMPHASIS SHIFTS TO DIRECT CONTROL WITH AN OBJECTIVE OF CONTAINING 80% OF ALL FIRES TO 20 ACRES OR LESS.
   HIGHEST PROTECTION PRIORITIES WITHIN THE POLYGON ARE:
   1. Mature Forest Types
   2. East Douglas Riparian Systems

PLANNED ACTIONS:

1. RESOURCE FUELS TREATMENTS – 200 acres FY 2005

2. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS -

3. SUPPRESSION/PRESUPPRESSION –

4. MONITORING –

5. ESR -

WILDLAND FIRE USE: Yes

1. PRESCRIPTIVE PARAMETERS:
   Full Suppression within 1 mile of improvements or private land where continuous heavy full is a factor, within ¼ mile with discontinuous sparse fuel.
   - RAWS Data; Hunter, Pinto, Ernie
   - ERC = <82 or 90th percentile – full suppression

C9-W DANFORTH HILLS

- *50,000 acres*
- *Communities At Risk:*

Suppression	**Moderate**
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**Moderate**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Moderate**

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION - Mountain Shrub, Mountain Big Sagebrush, Aspen, PJ Woodlands. Promote a vegetation mosaic representing natural distributions of plant communities of varying successional stages.

   FIRE REGIME:
   CONDITION CLASS:

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE - Manage (using AMR) naturally ignited fires of up to 200 acres in size throughout the unit to promote a vegetative mosaic. Protect oil and gas facilities in the Wilson Creek Oil Field and major powerlines crossing the unit when threatened by public land fires .

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - Limit fires to 200 acres in any fuel type. Maximum acceptable burned acres per year within the unit is 1,000 acres in mountain shrub and 750 acres in other fuel types. Maximum acceptable burned acres per decade will be 2,500 acres in mountain shrub and 1,500 acres in other fuel types throughout the unit. Wildlife forage:cover ratios would be used as a preseason evaluation criteria to determine potential changes in polygon management.

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - No mechanized line construction due to fragile soils on steep slopes. Restrict use to existing roads or trails to the maximum extent possible due to fragile soils. Rehabilitate new trails to prevent continued use by motorized vehicles.

5. AMR STRATEGY - A FULL RANGE OF APPROPRIATE MANAGEMENT RESPONSES ARE AVAILABLE FROM DIRECT CONTROL TO PRESCRIPTIVE CONTROL, INCLUDING FIRE USE. AT PPL 1, 2 AND 3 THE STRATEGY EMPHASIS IS PERIMETER CONRTROL UTILIZING NATURAL BARRIERS WHERE EFFECTIVE. FIRE USE MAY BE CONSIDERED IF PRESCRIPTIVE PARAMETERS ARE MET. AT PPL 4 AND 5 THE EMPHASIS SHIFTS TO DIRECT CONTROL WITH AN OBJECTIVE OF CONTAINING 80% OF ALL FIRES TO 20 ACRES OR LESS.
   HIGHEST PROTECTION PRIORITIES WITHIN THE POLYGON ARE:
   1. Oil and Gas Facilities
   2. Powerlines

PLANNED ACTIONS:

1. RESOURCE FUELS TREATMENTS –
2. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS -
3. SUPPRESSION/PRESUPPRESSION –
4. MONITORING –
5. ESR -

WILDLAND FIRE USE: Yes

1. PRESCRIPTIVE PARAMETERS:

Unless a current agreement with the private landowner for fire use is in place, a suppression oriented response will occur for fires within 1 mile of private land where continuous heavy fuel is a factor, and within ¼ mile with discontinuous sparse fuels.

- RAWS Data; Hunter, Pinto, Ernie
- ERC = <82 or 90th percentile – full suppression

C-10W FLETCHER

- *43,000 acres*
- *Communities At Risk:*

Suppression	**Moderate**
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**Moderate**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Moderate**

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

1. VEGETATIVE DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION – PJ Woodland, Wyoming Big Sagebrush, Mountain Shrub. Promote a vegetation mosaic representing natural distributions of plant communities of varying successional stages.

   FIRE REGIME:
   CONDITION CLASS:

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES – Manage (using AMR) naturally ignited fires of up to 100 acres in PJ and 200 acres in sagebrush throughout the unit to promote a vegetation mosaic representing a spectrum of successional stage (age classes). Protect the Rangely to CA Oil Shale Tract 345 kv powerlines.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS – Limit fires to 250 acres I both PJ and sagebrush. maximum acceptable burned acres within the unit is 250 acres in PJ and 1,000 acres in sagebrush per year. Maximum acceptable burned acres per decade will be 500 acres in PJ and 2,000 acres in sagebrush throughout the unit. Wildlife forage: cover rations would be used as a preseason evaluation criteria to determine potential changes in polygon management.

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS – East of Spring Creek: no mechanized fire line construction, and limited retardant use due to high potential of rare plants (listed threatened species), remnant plant associations, and fragile soils. Limit surface use (disturbance) of barren lands in hand line construction and access of fire fighting equipment, and limit motorized equipment use to existing roads or trails, due to high potential of rare plants. No motorized equipment of designated roads and no retardant use in the Yanks Gulch ACEC.

5. AMR STRATEGY - A FULL RANGE OF APPROPRIATE MANAGEMENT RESPONSES ARE AVAILABLE FROM DIRECT CONTROL TO PRESCRIPTIVE CONTROL, INCLUDING FIRE USE. AT PPL 1, 2 AND 3 THE STRATEGY EMPHASIS IS PERIMETER CONRTROL UTILIZING NATURAL BARRIERS WHERE EFFECTIVE. FIRE USE MAY BE CONSIDERED IF PRESCRIPTIVE PARAMETERS ARE MET. AT PPL 4 AND 5 THE EMPHASIS SHIFTS TO DIRECT CONTROL WITH AN OBJECTIVE OF CONTAINING 80% OF ALL FIRES TO 10 ACRES OR LESS.
   HIGHEST PROTECTION PRIORITIES WITHIN THE POLYGON ARE:
   1. Rangely to CA Oil Shale Tract 345 kv powerline
   2. Oil and Gas Facilities

PLANNED ACTIONS:

1. RESOURCE FUELS TREATMENTS –
2. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS -
3. SUPPRESSION/PRESUPPRESSION –
4. MONITORING –
5. ESR -

WILDLAND FIRE USE: Yes

1. PRESCRIPTIVE PARAMETERS:
   Unless a current agreement with the private landowner for fire use is in place, a suppression oriented response will occur for fires within 1 mile of private land where continuous heavy fuel is a factor, and within ¼ mile with discontinuous sparse fuels.
   - RAWS Data; Hunter, Pinto, Ernie
   - ERC = <82 or 90th percentile – full suppression

D1-W BLUE MOUNTAIN/DINOSAUR BOUNDARY

- *43,000 acres*
- *Communities At Risk:*

Suppression	**Low**
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**Low**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Low**

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION - Grassland, Big Sagebrush, PJ Woodland. Manage area consistent with existing Dinosaur National Monument fire management program efforts.

   FIRE REGIME:
   CONDITION CLASS:

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES - Provide a buffer area adjacent to Dinosaur National Monument which enhances the Park Service's ability to implement their PNF program within the monument. Buffer area provides a natural fuel break along the Yampa River and Wolf Creek divide separating the important sagebrush habitats on Blue Mountain.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - none

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - No mechanized line construction due to fragile soils on steep slopes. Restrict use to existing roads or trails to the maximum extent possible due to fragile soils. Rehabilitate new trails to prevent continued use by motorized vehicles.

5. AMR STRATEGY - A FULL RANGE OF APPROPRIATE MANAGEMENT RESPONSE IS AVAILABLE WITH AN EMPHASIS ON FIRE USE WHEN PRESCRIPTIVE PARAMETERS ARE MET. FIRE DEEMED UNSUITABLE FOR FIRE USE WILL RECEIVE A RANGE OF APPROPRIATE MANAGEMENT RESPONS WITH AN EMPHSIS ON A PERIMETER CONTROL STRATEGY.
   PROTECTION PRIORITIES (MITIGATION OR SUPPRESSION):
   1. Fragile Soils on Steep Slopes

PLANNED ACTIONS:

1. RESOURCE FUELS TREATMENTS – 1,000 acres in FY 2006

2. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS -

3. SUPPRESSION/PRESUPPRESSION –

4. MONITORING –

5. ESR -

WILDLAND FIRE USE: Yes

1. PRESCRIPTIVE PARAMETERS:
   Unless a current agreement with the private landowner for fire use is in place, a suppression oriented response will occur for fires within 1 mile of private land where continuous heavy fuel is a factor, and within ¼ mile with discontinuous sparse fuels.
   - RAWS Data; Hunter, Pinto, Ernie
   - ERC = <87 or 95th percentile – full suppression

D2-W BULL CANYON/SKULL CREEK WSAS

- *73,000 acres*
- *Communities At Risk:*

Suppression	**Low**
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**Low**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Low**

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION - PJ Woodland, Sagebrush. Promote a vegetation mosaic representing natural distributions of plant communities of varying successional stages.

   FIRE REGIME:
   CONDITION CLASS:

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE - Manage (using AMR) naturally ignited fires throughout the unit to promote a vegetation mosaic.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - none

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - No mechanized line construction due to three wilderness study areas. No motorized vehicle use within the WSAs. Limit surface disturbance from all fire fighting activities to minimum necessary to protect life and property. Rehabilitate all disturbance in accordance with interim policy (handbook H-8550-1).

5. AMR STRATEGY - A FULL RANGE OF APPROPRIATE MANAGEMENT RESPONSE IS AVAILABLE WITH AN EMPHASIS ON FIRE USE WHEN PRESCRIPTIVE PARAMETERS ARE MET. FIRE DEEMED UNSUITABLE FOR FIRE USE WILL RECEIVE A RANGE OF APPROPRIATE MANAGEMENT RESPONS WITH AN EMPHSIS ON A PERIMETER CONTROL STRATEGY.
   PROTECTION PRIORITIES (MITIGATION OR SUPPRESSION):
   1. MIST IN WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS

PLANNED ACTIONS:

1. RESOURCE FUELS TREATMENTS –

2. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS -

3. SUPPRESSION/PRESUPPRESSION –

4. MONITORING –

5. ESR -

WILDLAND FIRE USE: Yes

1. PRESCRIPTIVE PARAMETERS:
   Unless a current agreement with the private landowner for fire use is in place, a suppression oriented response will occur for fires within 1 mile of private land where continuous heavy fuel is a factor, and within ¼ mile with discontinuous sparse fuels.
   - RAWS Data; Hunter, Pinto, Ernie
   - ERC = <87 or 95th percentile – full suppression

D3-W CITADEL/GRAY HILLS

- *80,000 acres*
- *Communities At Risk:*

Suppression	**Low**
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**Low**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Low**

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION - Mountain Shrub, PJ Woodland, Sagebrush, Douglas Fir. Promote a vegetation mosaic representing natural distributions of plant communities of varying successional stages.

   FIRE REGIME:
   CONDITION CLASS:

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES - Manage (using AMR) naturally ignited fires throughout the unit to promote a vegetation mosaic. Conduct prescribed burns within the mountain shrub type to achieve a younger age class of shrubs for improved big game habitats.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - None

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - No mechanized line construction due to the Black Mountain and Windy Gulch WSAs. No motorized vehicle use within the WSAs. Limit surface disturbance from all fire fighting activities to a minimum necessary to protect life or property. Rehabilitate all disturbance in accordance with interim policy (handbook H-8550-1).

5. AMR STRATEGY - A FULL RANGE OF APPROPRIATE MANAGEMENT RESPONSE IS AVAILABLE WITH AN EMPHASIS ON FIRE USE WHEN PRESCRIPTIVE PARAMETERS ARE MET. FIRE DEEMED UNSUITABLE FOR FIRE USE WILL RECEIVE A RANGE OF APPROPRIATE MANAGEMENT RESPONS WITH AN EMPHSIS ON A PERIMETER CONTROL STRATEGY.
   PROTECTION PRIORITIES (MITIGATION OR SUPPRESSION):
   1. MIST in Wilderness Study Areas

PLANNED ACTIONS:

1. RESOURCE FUELS TREATMENTS –

2. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS -

3. SUPPRESSION/PRESUPPRESSION –

4. MONITORING –

5. ESR -

WILDLAND FIRE USE: Yes

1. PRESCRIPTIVE PARAMETERS:
   Unless a current agreement with the private landowner for fire use is in place, a suppression oriented response will occur for fires within 1 mile of private land where continuous heavy fuel is a factor, and within ¼ mile with discontinuous sparse fuels.
   - RAWS Data; Hunter, Pinto, Ernie
   - ERC = <87 or 95th percentile – full suppression

D4-W LITTLE HILLS

- *133,000 acres*
- *Communities At Risk:*

Suppression	**Low**
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**Low**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Low**

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION - Mountain Shrub, PJ Woodland, Big Sagebrush, Douglas Fir. Promote a vegetation mosaic representing natural distributions of plant communities of varying successional stages.

   FIRE REGIME:
   CONDITION CLASS:

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE - Manage (using AMR) naturally ignited fires throughout the unit to promote a vegetation mosaic. Conduct prescribed burns or other vegetation treatments on the mountain shrub type to achieve age and structural diversity.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - Protect communications sites on Kendall Peak and Meeker to Cb tract 345 kv powerline when threatened by public land fires.

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - No mechanized line construction, and limit retardant use due to high potential of rare plants, remnant plant associations, and fragile soils. Limit surface use of barren lands in hand line construction and access of fire fighting equipment, and limit motorized equipment use to existing roads or trails due to high potential of rare plants. No motorized equipment off designated roads and no retardant use in the Dudley Bluffs and Deer Gulch ACECs.

5. AMR STRATEGY - A FULL RANGE OF APPROPRIATE MANAGEMENT RESPONSE IS AVAILABLE WITH AN EMPHASIS ON FIRE USE WHEN PRESCRIPTIVE PARAMETERS ARE MET. FIRE DEEMED UNSUITABLE FOR FIRE USE WILL RECEIVE A RANGE OF APPROPRIATE MANAGEMENT RESPONS WITH AN EMPHSIS ON A PERIMETER CONTROL STRATEGY.
   PROTECTION PRIORITIES (MITIGATION OR SUPPRESSION):
   1. Kendall Peak Communications Site
   2. Meeker to CB Tract 345 kv Powerline

PLANNED ACTIONS:

1. RESOURCE FUELS TREATMENTS –

2. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS - 200-500 acres FY 2007

3. SUPPRESSION/PRESUPPRESSION –

4. MONITORING –

5. ESR -

WILDLAND FIRE USE: Yes

1. PRESCRIPTIVE PARAMETERS:
   Unless a current agreement with the private landowner for fire use is in place, a suppression oriented response will occur for fires within 1 mile of private land where continuous heavy fuel is a factor, and

within ¼ mile with discontinuous sparse fuels.

- RAWS Data; Hunter, Pinto, Ernie
- ERC = <87 or 95th percentile – full suppression

D5-W CATHEDRAL BLUFFS/ROAN PLATEAU

- *455,000 acres*
- *Communities At Risk:*

Suppression	**Low**
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**Low**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Low**

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION - Mountain Shrub, PJ Woodland, Big Sagebrush, Douglas Fir. Promote a vegetation mosaic representing natural distributions of plant communities of varying successional stages.

   FIRE REGIME:
   CONDITION CLASS:

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE - Manage (using AMR) naturally ignited fires throughout the unit to promote a vegetation mosaic. Conduct prescribed burns or other vegetation treatments on mountain shrub and sagebrush type to achieve age and structural diversity.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - Protect communications sites on Cathedral Bluffs when threatened by public land fires.

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - No mechanized line construction due to the Oil Spring Mountain WSA. No motorized vehicle use within the WSA. No mechanized line construction and limit retardant use due to high potential of rare plants, remnant plant associations, and fragile soils. Limit surface use of barren lands in hand line construction and access of fire fighting equipment, and limit motorized equipment use to existing roads or trails due to high potential of rare plants. No motorized equipment off designated roads and no retardant use in the Deer Gulch and South Cathedral Bluffs ACECs; no retardant use in riparian systems in East Douglas Creek ACEC.

5. AMR STRATEGY - A FULL RANGE OF APPROPRIATE MANAGEMENT RESPONSE IS AVAILABLE WITH AN EMPHASIS ON FIRE USE WHEN PRESCRIPTIVE PARAMETERS ARE MET. FIRE DEEMED UNSUITABLE FOR FIRE USE WILL RECEIVE A RANGE OF APPROPRIATE MANAGEMENT RESPONS WITH AN EMPHSIS ON A PERIMETER CONTROL STRATEGY.
   PROTECTION PRIORITIES (MITIGATION OR SUPPRESSION):
   1. Communications Sites
   2. Riparian Systems

PLANNED ACTIONS:

1. RESOURCE FUELS TREATMENTS –

2. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS -

3. SUPPRESSION/PRESUPPRESSION –

4. MONITORING –

5. ESR -

WILDLAND FIRE USE: Yes

1. PRESCRIPTIVE PARAMETERS:

Full Suppression within 1 mile of improvements or private land where continuos heavy full is a factor, within ¼ mile with discontinuous sparse fuel.

- RAWS Data; Hunter, Pinto, Ernie
- ERC = <87 or 95th percentile – full suppression

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE TABLES KREMMLING BLM RESOURCE AREA

KREMMLING RESOURCE AREA

The Following Statements Apply to the Entire Planning Area

As called for in the national firefighting standards, the emphasis will be on using minimum impact tactics whenever possible. While fires in A and B category areas may require more aggressive suppression tactics, the emphasis will still be on limited impacts. There is a national emphasis to reduce negative affects from suppression actions.

In general, there will be no aerial fire retardant drops in streams and waterways. Aerial application of retardant should be avoided within 300 feet of a waterway. Fire managers should reference "Guidelines for Aerial Application of Fire Retardant and Foams in Aquatic Environments".

Fire Managers will keep records of water depletions in the Upper Platte and Colorado River Systems on wildland fire operations and submit the usage estimates to the Wildlife Biologist at the Field Office or the Colorado State Office of the BLM.

The BLM will work in cooperation with authorization holders to reduce hazardous fuels that could pose a threat to privately owned surface structures or improvements on public lands. These actions will analyzed in a separate environmental document. In addition the BLM will take appropriate suppression action on all wildland fires that pose a threat to these facilities or structures. However, the BLM will not be held liable for damages to these facilities and structures as a result of wildland fire when suppression actions are being attempted.

Physical fire suppression impacts will be assessed for rehabilitation needs before release of suppression resources necessary to complete the rehabilitation. All burned areas will be evaluated to determine whether fire rehabilitation is needed. This evaluation would include the following three factors:

1) Risk to life or private property - will these resources be threatened if rehabilitation practices are not implemented.

2) Is the area prone to non-native or unacceptable vegetative species, e.g., exotic annual grasses or noxious weeds, or if the species will not meet Land Use Plan Objectives.

3) Will desirable vegetation re-establish itself in sufficient quantities to stabilize soil and prevent on- or off-site soil erosion problems.

For all escaped wildland fires, if the rehabilitation evaluation indicates problems with criteria, an Emergency Fire Rehabilitation Plan (EFRP) will be prepared. This plan would be in accordance with the Emergency Fire Rehabilitation Handbook and Kremmling Resource Area RMP. Following approval of the EFRP, the area would be rehabilitated as detailed in the plan.

Emergency rehabilitation plans will address all critical resources, such as cultural, air, water, and soil, threatened or endangered species, and specifically identify how these resources will be addressed in the rehabilitation of the area if appropriate. Reclamation and rehabilitation activities could begin before the end of suppression activities. As unknown cultural sites or threatened or endangered species are identified, they will be evaluated and included in the appropriate category.

In addition to rehabilitation, areas that have been burned will also be evaluated to determine if they need to be rested from activities including livestock grazing, recreation or ground disturbing activities to allow regeneration. Each area will be assessed on a case-by-case basis. The standard rest period for post-fire grazing management will be 2 growing seasons.

The Agency will notify all authorization holders and adjacent landowners of the intent to conduct prescribed burns, prior to the initiation of prescribed fire activities. This fire management plan does not specifically address the use of prescribed fire or fire use. Those activities will initiated and evaluated on a case by case basis in coordination with resource objects, other federal agencies and county-wide fire management plans.

PRIORITY RANKING AMONG FMU IN KREMMLING FIELD OFFICE

Category	FMU	Suppression	WFU	Fuels Treatment	ESR	Community Assistance/ Protection
B1-K	Sagebrush	High	No	Low	N/A	Moderate
B2-K	Lodgepole Pine	High	No	Moderate	N/A	Moderate
B3-K	Pinon-Juniper	High	No	Moderate	N/A	Moderate
B4-K	Troublesome Wilderness Study Area & Platte River WSA	High	No	Low	N/A	Low

RESOURCE AND FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE TABLES KREMMLING FIELD OFFICE

KB-1. SAGEBRUSH

- *Total acres 889,738; of which 259,353 acres BLM administered*
- *Communities At Risk:*

Suppression	**High**
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**Low**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Moderate**

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION - This area consists of sagebrush/grasslands with rare instances of intermittent timber found in the higher elevations.

   FIRE REGIME:
   CONDITION CLASS:

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE - The primary objective is to protect private land interest that border public lands. Additional objectives include:
   - Protect sage grouse, deer, and pronghorn winter range by maintaining and improving browse conditions.
   - Provide some form of protection for oil and gas sites and associated facilities.
   - Provide protection for threatened and endangered plant species and areas with sensitive soils.
   - Provide Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC's) at Ammonite Site and North Park Phacelia Sites.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - Optimally, no more than 5% (appr. 13,000 a) of the BLM administered land in this polygon should be burned or regenerated by wildland fire in the next 10 years. If this threshold is approached this plan should be reviewed for effectiveness.

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS -Full suppression but, restrict heavy equipment use to slopes <40%. Limit, as much as possible, ground disturbance in sensitive soil types. No mechanized equipment within ACEC boundaries or the sensitive soil areas between Blue River east to Barger Gulch. Use of mechanized equipment would be avoided in habitats which support federal listed endangered or threatened species including Osterhout milkvetch (*Astragalus osterhoutii*), Penland penstemon (*Penstemon penlandii*) , and North Park phacelia (*Phacelia formosula)*. Also, use of Chemical fire retardants would be avoided in any habitat occupied by *Osterhout milkvetch, Penland penstemon* or North Park phacelia. These constraints would be waived when mechanized equipment or use of retardant is necessary to assure fire fighter safety.

5. AMR STRATEGY -

PLANNED ACTIONS:

1. RESOURCE FUELS TREATMENTS - One to two projects per year using mechanical chemical treatments, or prescribed burning to enhance forage and other attributes of wildlife habitat. These projects will be evaluated on a case by case basis using a separate environmental document.

2. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS - One to two projects per year possibly in conjunction with the resource fuels projects approximately 100 acres to break up fuel continuity. Use native seed for site rehabilitation where possible and necessary. Other fuel treatments in these areas may be considered as needed by a site-specific environmental document.

3. SUPPRESSION/PRESUPPRESSION - None.

4. MONITORING - Fuels treatments and wildfires will be evaluated each year following the fire season to ensure that resource management objectives and constraints have been met or to determine if those objectives and constraints need to be modified. Check yearly for hazardous fuel buildup near critical boundaries.

5. ESR –

WILDLAND FIRE USE: No

KB-2. LODGEPOLE PINE

- *Total acres 378,413; of which 91,464 ac. are BLM administered*
- *Communities At Risk:*

Suppression	**High**
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**Moderate**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Moderate**

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION - Lodgepole Pine stands interspersed with spruce/fir and aspen.

   FIRE REGIME:
   CONDITION CLASS:

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE - Although, the KreFO staff recognizes that fire plays a natural role as part of the ecosystem, the primary objective, at this time, is to protect private land interest that border public lands. Additional objectives include:
   - Protect stands from large scale fire by sound forest management and fuels reduction practices designed to create mosaics that would disrupt the continuity of crown and ground fuels.
   - Protect stands from bug infestations through best mgnt. practices and fuels reduction projects.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - Optimally, less than 10% (appr. 9000ac.) of BLM managed lands should be burned or regenerated by wildland fire in the next 10 years. If this threshold is approached this plan should be reviewed for effectiveness.

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - Full suppression but, restrict heavy equipment use to slopes <40%. Limit, as much as possible, ground disturbance in sensitive soil types. Use of heavy equipment such as bulldozers would be avoided in areas identified as potential habitat for Canada lynx (*Lynx canadensis)* where new road or trail construction would be an end result of equipment use. Use of heavy equipment and chemical retardant in any wet areas including ponds, springs, seeps, which occur in the lodgepole vegetative type would be avoided. These wet areas are potential habitat for boreal toads and should be protected from suppression activities to the extent possible. These constraints would be waived if heavy equipment or use of chemical retardants are necessary to assure fire fighter safety. In this case, post fire management rehabilitation would rehabilitate new roads or trails constructed and/or other impacts to threatened, endangered, proposed or candidate species as a result of fire suppression activities and rehabilitate to pre-fire conditions, to the extent possible.

5. AMR STRATEGY -

PLANNED ACTIONS:

1. RESOURCE FUELS TREATMENTS - One to two projects per year using mechanical chemical treatments, or prescribed burning to enhance forage and other attributes of wildlife habitat. These projects will be evaluated on a case by case basis using a separate environmental document.

2. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS - One to two projects per year possibly in conjunction with the resource fuels projects approximately 150 acres to break up fuel continuity. Use native species for site rehabilitation where possible and necessary. Other fuel treatments in these areas may be considered as needed by a site-specific environmental document.

3. SUPPRESSION/PRESUPPRESSION - No projects planned at this time. Projects may be considered by a site-specific environmental document.

4. MONITORING - Fuels treatments and wildfires will be evaluated each year following the fire season to ensure that resource mgt. objectives and constraints have been met or to determine if those objectives and constraints need to be modified. Check yearly for hazardous fuel buildup near critical boundaries.

5. ESR –

WILDLAND FIRE USE: No

KB-3. PINYON-JUNIPER

- *Total acres 52,952; of which 24,257ac. are BLM administered*
- *Communities At Risk:*

Suppression	**High**
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**Moderate**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Moderate**

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION - Generally, an overstory of pinyon/juniper interspersed at times with douglas fir, aspen, and small areas of ponderosa pine.

   FIRE REGIME:
   CONDITION CLASS:

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE - Although, the KreFO staff recognizes that fire plays a natural role as part of the ecosystem, the primary objective, at this time, is to protect private land interest that border public lands. Additional objectives include:
   - Protect critical winter range for deer and elk .
   - Provide protection for cultural sites (Yarmony Pit House).
   - Provide protection for developed recreation sites and trails on or adjacent to Public Lands (Pump House, Radium, Rancho-Del-Rio, and State Bridge).
   - Protect winter habitat for bald eagles along the Colorado River.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - Optimally, less than 10% (appr.2400ac.) of BLM managed lands should be burned or regenerated by wildland fire in the next 10 years. If this threshold is approached this plan should be reviewed for effectiveness.

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - Full suppression but, restrict heavy equipment use to slopes <40%. Limit, as much as possible, ground disturbance in sensitive soil types and near known cultural sites. Avoid use of mechanized equipment near known cultural sites or developed recreation areas unless necessary to assure firefighter safety. Avoid removal of large spruce, fir or cottonwood trees along the Colorado River during suppression activities unless identified as a safety hazard.

5. AMR STRATEGY -

PLANNED ACTIONS:

1. RESOURCE FUELS TREATMENTS - Treat 1,000 acres over the next decade using mechanical, chemical treatments, or prescribed burning to enhance forage and other attributes of wildlife habitat. These treatments may be in conjunction with fuels reduction treatments to protect against large scale disturbance from fire. These projects will be evaluated on a case by case basis using a separate environmental document. .

2. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS - 1200 acres over the next decade in conjunction with the Resource Fuels treatments above to protect areas from large scale disturbance from fire and to protect property. Use native species for site rehabilitation where possible and necessary. Other fuel treatments in these areas may be considered as needed by a site-specific environmental document.

3. SUPPRESSION/PRESUPPRESSION - One or two projects every other year (50 ac.), mechanical, chemical or prescribed burning, to protect developments, critical habitat and cultural sites.

4. MONITORING - Fuels treatments and wildfires will be evaluated each year following the fire season to ensure that resource management objectives and constraints have been met or to determine if those

objectives and constraints need to be modified. Check yearly for hazardous fuel buildup near critical boundaries.

5. ESR –

WILDLAND FIRE USE: No

KB-4. TROUBLESOME WILDERNESS STUDY AREA & PLATTE RIVER WSA

- *Total acres 8,687; of which 8087ac. are administered by BLM*
- *Communities At Risk:*

Suppression	**High**
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**Low**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Low**

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION - Primarily, lodgepole pine timber type which bounds the Routt National Forest .

   FIRE REGIME:
   CONDITION CLASS:

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE - Although, the KreFO staff recognizes that fire plays a natural role as part of the ecosystem, the primary objective, at this time, is to protect private land interest that border public lands and adjacent USFS Lands. Additional objectives include:
   - Provide some form of protection for private inholdings and structures within WSA.
   - Provide protection of wilderness characteristic in all suppression and prescribed fire operations. Follow H-8550-1 Interim Management Policy For Lands Under Wilderness Review (App. C, p.C-1).
   - Emphasize use of Minimum Impact Tactics (see definitions App. B, p.B2) on suppression actions where fire is not threatening private land.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - None.

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - Avoid suppression activities that would unnecessarily impare the areas suitability for preservation as wilderness. Use equipment and tactics designed to minimize impacts to wilderness characteristics. The use of mechanical and earthmoving equipment may be authorized by the agency administrator to meet firefighter safety, protect life and property and minimize suppression impacts to the land. Use of heavy equipment such as bulldozers would be avoided in areas identified as potential habitat for Canada lynx (*Lynx canadensis)* where new road or trail construction would be an end result of equipment use. Use of heavy equipment and chemical retardant in any wet areas including ponds, springs, seeps, which occur in the lodgepole vegetative type would be avoided. These wet areas are potential habitat for boreal toads and should be protected from suppression activities to the extent possible. These constraints would be waived if heavy equipment or use of chemical retardants is necessary to assure fire fighter safety. In this case, post fire management rehabilitation would rehabilitate new roads or trails constructed and/or other impacts to threatened, endangered, proposed or candidate species and suitability of the area for preservation as wilderness as a result of fire suppression activities and rehabilitate to pre-fire conditions, to the extent possible.

5. AMR STRATEGY -

PLANNED ACTIONS:

1. RESOURCE FUELS TREATMENTS - none planned at this time. .

2. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS - None at this time. Other fuel treatments in these areas may be considered as needed by a site-specific plan. Use native species for post-treatment activities.

3. SUPPRESSION/PRESUPPRESSION - One or two projects every 5 years (50 ac.), mechanical, chemical, or prescribed burning, to protect the area's suitability for preservation as Wilderness and/or private property interface.

4. MONITORING - Fuels treatments and wildfires will be evaluated each year following the

fire season to ensure that resource management objectives and constraints have been met or to determine if those objectives and constraints need to be modified. Check yearly for hazardous fuel buildup near critical boundaries.

5. ESR –

WILDLAND FIRE USE: No

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE TABLES ROUTT NATIONAL FOREST

PREFACE AND INTRODUCTION FOR THE ROUTT NATIONAL FOREST MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE TABLES

The Fire Management Plan for the Craig-Routt Fire Management Program and all associated appendices provides the unit with a multi-agency document in support of fire management activities. The Implementation Plan (appendix C) which contains the primary objectives and appropriate management response (AMR) for each of the seven administrative units is the heart of the document. Appendix C, Chapter VII, which you are reading now, contains the Management Objective Tables specific to the Routt National Forest. As with all the seven administrative units, the following Routt National Forest Management Objective Tables and associated polygons will allow fire managers and agency administrators to utilize Appropriate Management Response through the entire spectrum, from suppression oriented response to fire use.

Through direction found in Routt National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1997 Revision) and the associated Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS), the various Management Objective Tables and Polygons where created. They are based on the Management Areas (MA's) identified in the Forest Plan. The Forest Plan identifies control strategies (FEIS chapter 3 pg. 3-88) of Direct, Perimeter and Prescription Control and applies these to the various MA's. Management Area standards and guidelines have listed the types of control that can be used for each management prescription area. These strategies, outlined below, are incorporated in the Fire Management Plan and provide for Appropriate Management Response from full suppression to fire use.

- DIRECT CONTROL - Strategy employed in an appropriate management response where a fire perimeter is managed as much as possible by direct actions. This strategy correlates to suppression-oriented response as portrayed in the Implementation Plan.

- PERIMETER CONTROL - Strategy employed in an appropriate management response that seeks to confine a fire by a combination of direct and indirect actions. Fires beneficial effects may be realized. This strategy relates to suppression-orientated response through wildland fire use as portrayed in the Implementation Plan.

- PRESCRIPTION CONTROL - Strategy employed in an appropriate management response where a fire is managed by prescription criteria, whether geographic boundaries or predetermined burning properties as outlined in the Implementation Plan. This strategy relates to wildland fire use as portrayed in this Implementation Plan.

These strategies have been categorized into A, B, C or D polygons and associated objective tables, representing a continuum of Appropriate Management Responses from full suppression in A polygons, through Wildland Fire Use in D polygons. The Prescriptive Criteria and Relative Risk Assessment will guide managers in determining appropriate responses in fire use situations.

The following documentation was created with an interdisciplinary approach and is meant to be dynamic. They can be adjusted and changed as polygon resources are affected or resource constraints are met; polygon designations, concerns and constraints can be expected to become more refined overtime.

This is extremely critical for the Routt National Forest and the rapidly changing fire environment due to the Routt Divide Blowdown and ensuing beetle infestations.

The following Objective Tables, Common Resource Guidelines, MIST guidelines, Polygons and Prescriptive Criteria will provide resource managers and onsite fire personnel with a checklist of considerations, resource concerns and AMR opportunities.

COMMON RESOURCE GUIDELINES FOR THE ROUTT NATIONAL FOREST

The following guidelines are common to all Routt NF polygons and should be considered during any fire management action. These guidelines are simply best management practices and provide for basic resource consideration. The Management Objective Tables refine this list and address specific considerations for individual polygons. Specific resource specialists can be contacted as needed. Firefighter and public safety will take precedence in all situations.

HAND LINES

- Water bar hand lines according to Routt NF guideline (see water bar specs below)
- Avoid using stream bottoms as improved or constructed control points. If needed, consult with the resource advisor to minimize impacts to streams.
- Backfiring riparian areas is preferred over digging hand line in riparian areas or across streams.
- Rehabilitate and obliterate any trails or roads created by fire suppression activities as soon as it is practical to do so.
- Wetlands: Design Criteria from the Watershed Conservation Practices Handbook (FSH 2509.25): Do not build firelines in or around wetlands unless needed to protect life, property, or wetlands. Use hand lines with minimum feasible soil disturbance. Use wetland features as firelines if feasible. Note: Burning wetlands generally causes less damage than suppression efforts, but it depends on the specific wetland.

HEAVY EQUIPMENT

- Do not use dozer on slopes>35%.
- Do not use dozers within 300 feet of live streams.
- Avoid operating heavy equipment in riparian areas. When it is necessary to operate heavy equipment in a riparian area, contact a watershed specialist regarding the best options for minimizing adverse effects.
- Limit the depth and width of dozer line construction to that necessary to stop fire spread.
- Avoid creating roads or trails whenever possible. If these routes are created through fire-related activities, rehabilitate and obliterate these routes as soon as it is practical to do so.

Fuel Spills/Introduction of Toxins

- Notify the forest dispatcher and resource advisor in the event of any significant spill.
- Keep fuels at least 200 feet from streams, lakes, and riparian areas.
- Provide for spill prevention and containment measures for all pump operations.
- Develop a HAZMAT Plan for all refueling/fuel storage areas. Have HAZMAT material sand trained personnel at these locations at all times.

Retardants, Foams, and Surfactants

- Do not apply retardant within 300 feet either side of stream courses per guidelines for aerial delivery of retardant foam near waterways.
- Do not pump directly from stream if chemical products are to be injected into the system. If chemicals are used, pump from a fold-a-tank located at least 300 feet from water.
- Do not back flush pumps and charged hose into streams or lakes.

Spike Camp Locations

- Locate spike camp in consultation with the resource advisor.
- Do not locate helibases within 200 feet of water.
- Use portable toilets at spike camps whenever possible. Latrines can be used temporarily or for small camps and will be located at least 200 feet from water sources.

Water Drafting

- Helicopter dip site should be approved by the resource advisor whenever feasible.
- Avoid dipping from streams. Pump water into fold-a-tanks for dipping.
- Helicopter bucket dipping should be done only after chemical injection systems have been removed, disconnected, or rinse clean.
- All water pump intakes will have screens less than or equal to a 3/32nd inch pore size.
- Water pumps will have fuel containment/storage areas.
- If a stream is used for dipping, remove any damming material that was used.

Water Bar Specifications

- Ensure adequate drainage on all control lines. Make sure that water diverted by drainage relief structures will not cause 1) water and sediment to be delivered directly to the stream system, 2) further erosion by delivering water to a sensitive area such as highly erosive soils, steep slopes, or areas prone to mass wasting.
- Bury the water bars to a depth of 6 to 8 inches. Spread the excavated soil to the downhill side of the water bar.
- Angle the water bars 30 degrees down the slope. Excavate soil at the bottom end of the bar to allow water to drain away from the fire line. Do not place water bars perpendicular to the fire line.
- Locate water bars in locations where runoff will not return to the fire line below the water bar.
- Extend the uphill portion of the water bar well beyond the edge of the fire line so that runoff does not filter around the top of water bar.
- Use the following spacing guidelines to estimate the number of water bars needed:

FIRE LINE SLOPE	WATER BAR SPACING
0-10%	every 200 feet
10-20%	every 150 feet
20-30%	every 80 feet
30-40%	every 50 feet
>40%	every 30 feet

REHABILITATION

- Use a Burned Area Rehab Team (BAER team) on any fires greater than 300 acres.
- Note: Use BAER team on smaller fires if there are sensitive resource concerns.
- Contact watershed specialist for rehabilitation measures in riparian areas or across stream channels.

HERITAGE

- Consult Heritage Resource advisor whenever resources are discovered
- Archaeological sites location maps available from Heritage program.
- Avoid ground-disturbing suppression activities within Archaeological Sites.

BOTANY

- Utilize Minimum Impact Suppression Tactics (MIST) within 1/8 mile of known TES plant sites, Natural Plant Communities, or Noxious Weed Sites.
- Prevent the spread of noxious weeds.

RECREATION/WILDERNESS

- Protect to the extent possible any improvements including, but not limited to, trailheads, campgrounds and communication sites.
- Avoid heavy equipment in campground.
- Observe MBR NF's MIST guidelines.

WILDLIFE

CANADA LYNX

- The specific acreages listed for each fire use polygon in the Management Objective Tables is based on allowable burned acres per Lynx Analysis Unit (LAU). The District Wildlife Biologist should determine when the screening process can be used and when consultation with US Fish & Wildlife needs to be initiated. The Biologist should also determine if additional acreages of lynx habitat could be allowed to burn within a particular polygon.
- Use fire as a tool to maintain or restore lynx habitat.
- Use fire to regenerate or create snowshoe hare habitat (e.g., regeneration of aspen and lodgepole pine).
- Protect young regenerating stands of timber
- Avoid constructing permanent firebreaks on ridges or saddles in lynx habitat. When managing wildland fire, minimize creation of permanent travel ways that could facilitate increased access by competitors.

COLUMBIAN SHARP-TAILED GROUSE (CSTG)

- Only allow 20% of CSTG habitat in a given area burn in any one year. Suppress fire when more than 20% habitat is anticipated to be burned or before the 20% limit is reached. Insure that 20% of the landscape within CSTG habitat remains in deciduous shrub dominated communities (20% in sagebrush dominated communities, 15% in grasslands, 5% in aspen).
- Use extreme caution when fire is in low (12 in., 30cm.) precipitation zones.
- Suppress fires in CSTG habitat (mountain shrub, sagebrush, and aspen) during nesting and brood rearing seasons (mid May to mid August).
- Manage burned areas for at least two years post burn to allow for establishment of grasses and forbs.

NORTHERN GOSHAWK

- Protect known goshawk nests (active or inactive) and establish a 30-acre ”no-disturbance” buffer around each nest location. Protect this area from fire.

DEER AND ELK WINTER RANGE

- Where practical, use fire to improve big game winter habitat, otherwise, protect it.

MINIMUM IMPACT MANAGEMENT ACTION GUIDELINES
MEDICINE BOW-ROUTT NATIONAL FORESTS

Firefighter and public safety takes precedence.

CAMPS/CAMP ACTIVITIES

- A Spike Camp Manager will be assigned at all spike camps to ensure compliance with these Standards.
- Camps, and all facilities that are part of them, will be located at least 100 feet from lakes, streams and Forest Development Trails. Select dry, hardened areas (rocks, sandy areas, previously-impacted, etc.) for campsites. If hardened areas are not available, select lush dry areas that will quickly recover.
- Layout all campsite components carefully to minimize potential impacts. Designate eating, sleeping, latrine, washing, etc. areas.
- Sleeping and other camp areas will be selected to avoid the need for trenching, excavating or removal of vegetation. Good campsites are found, not made.
- Confine camp activities to hardened surfaces. Avoid denuding areas of vegetative cover. Use breathable ground cloth (scrim) in high-traffic common areas, such as areas for food service, washing, etc.
- Limit the use and number of campfires. Normally, there should be no more than one fire per crew. Use existing fire rings or mound/pit fire techniques, rather than building new rock fire rings. Never leave a campfire without completely extinguishing it. Burn only wood and paper in fires, no plastic or other materials. Use only dead and down wood and burn it down completely to ash. Scatter ashes away from site when cool and naturalize site when camp is vacated.
- Designate one common wash area for all personnel. Select site at least 200 feet from water. Provide wash water and biodegradable soap. Do not wash in lakes or streams. Do not allow soap, shampoo, other personal grooming chemicals or wastewater to get into lakes or streams. Scatter wastewater on dry areas at least 200 feet from lakes and streams.
- Designate one common latrine area for all personnel for disposal of human waste in camp. Select a dry, screened site at least 200 feet from water. Bury used toilet paper in latrine or pack it out. Cover latrine over and naturalize site when camp is vacated.
- Use individual “cat holes” (6-8“ deep) for disposal of human waste when away from camp. Select site using same criteria as for latrine.
- Maintain a clean camp at all times. Police area for litter regularly. Designate a garbage collection point. To avoid wildlife conflicts, garbage and leftover food must to be removed from camp daily.
- Separate out appropriate materials (aluminum cans, plastic bottles, dead batteries, etc.) for recycling. Designate a recycling collection point.
- Naturalize campsite before area is vacated.

FOOT TRAVEL

- Use hardened travel routes between camp and the fire. Whenever possible, confine travel to existing trails.

- If existing trails are not available, avoid creating new ones. Spread out - avoid walking in single file.

LINE CONSTRUCTION

- Allow fire to burn to natural barriers and cold trail or use wet line where possible, rather than constructing line.
- When constructed line is necessary, use the minimum width and depth necessary to check fire spread with minimal canopy clearing.
- Locate line so as to minimize felling or limbing of trees.
- Locate line to go around downed logs or move them, rather than bucking and going through them. Whenever possible, build line around logs and allow fire to consume them.
- Avoid piling line construction debris right next to the line, creating berms and concentrations of unburned fuel adjacent to line. Scatter debris away from the line.

MOP-UP

- Cold trail whenever possible, rather than dig up, to detect hot areas. Limit spading to hot areas near the line.
- Roll or drag logs and other heavy fuels into the interior and allow them to burn themselves out, rather than mopping them up. Avoid bone piling.
- When there is heat beneath trees near the line, scrape around the bases and pull hot material away from the trees, rather than felling them.
- Cold trail charred logs near the line. Do minimal tool scarring.

SAW USE

- Minimize felling of trees. Limb standing trees, if possible, rather than felling.
- Flush cut all stumps low to the ground.
- Align saw cuts to minimize visual impacts. Slope/angle cuts away from line of sight to hide them when possible. Rub exposed log ends with dirt or ash to camouflage.
- Minimize bucking of logs. Roll logs over to extinguish fire or to check for hotspots.
- When possible, rather than felling hazard trees, identify them with flagging and/or post lookouts to watch them while personnel work near them.
- When feasible and safe, allow burning trees or snags to burn out and fall.
- If trees must be felled inside the line, do not limb or buck them. Allow them to be consumed by the fire.
- Chainsaws, if allowed, are to be used for activities directly related to fire suppression only, not for cutting firewood, making camp improvements, etc.

REHABILITATION

- Construct water bars on steep sections of line, as appropriate.

Line Grade (%)	Maximum Spacing (feet)
6-9	400
10-14	200
15-24	100
25+	50

- Ensure all equipment, supplies, trash, flagging, etc. is collected and removed from lines, travel routes and camp areas.
- Obliterate any berms created during line construction by pulling material back onto line.
- Scatter vegetative debris over the line, to blend it with the surrounding natural landscape.
- Avoid using rehabilitated line as travel corridors.
- Wherever soil has been newly exposed and compacted (camp areas, pump sites, user trails, etc.), scarify the surface and scatter vegetative debris, rocks, etc. to naturalize.
- Report all concentrations of non-incident related human refuse (trash/abandoned equipment caches, etc.) encountered to the Resource Advisor for documentation and removal.

PORTABLE PUMPS

- Use containment kits with pumps to prevent fuel spills and water contamination.
- To avoid water contamination, exercise caution when using foaming agents.
- Naturalize pump sites when removing pumps. Remove structures used for backing up water flow.

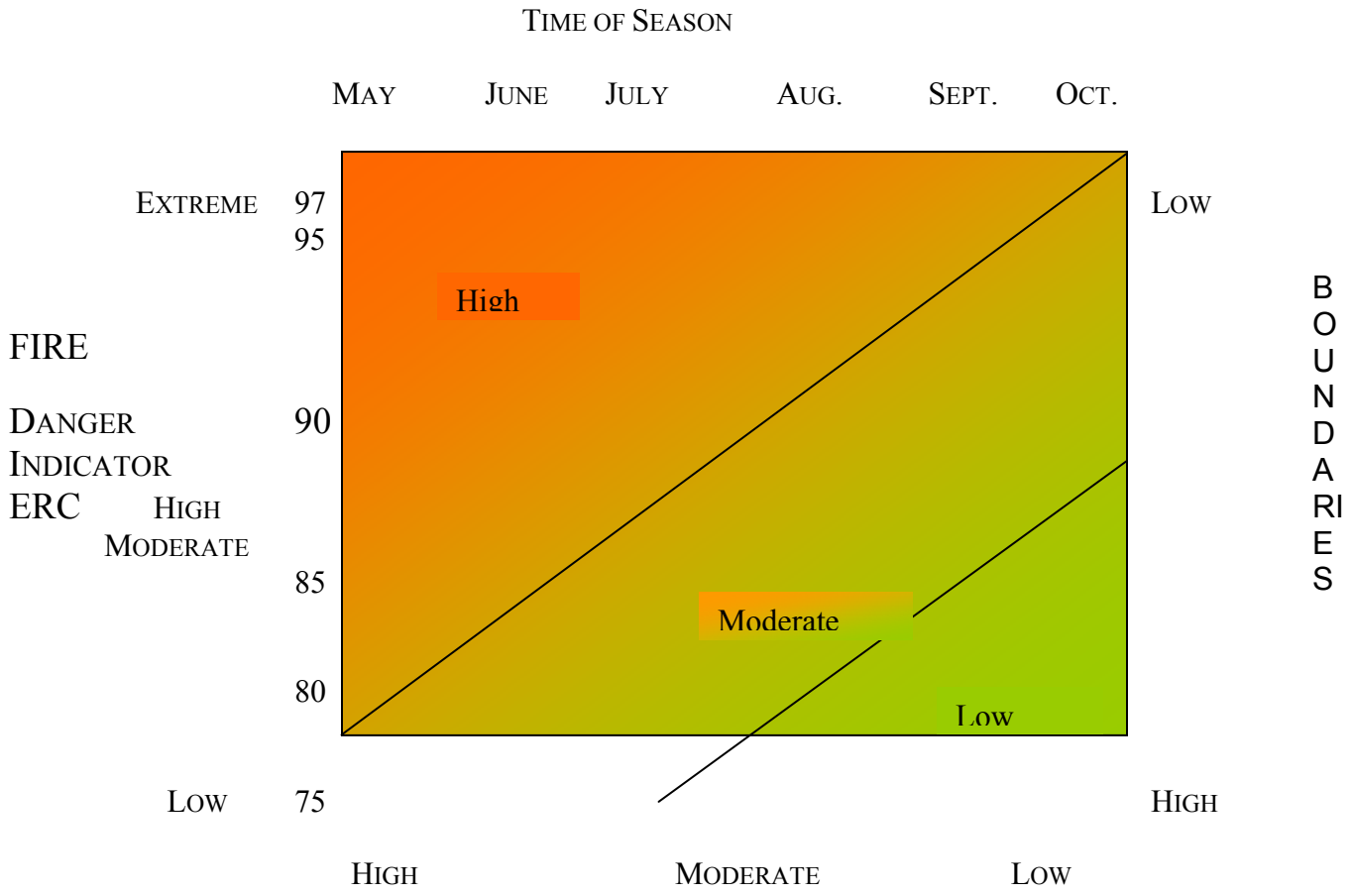
AIR OPERATIONS

- Limit air traffic to a small number of designated flight corridors, i.e. to/from helibase or airport, to/from dip sites, recon loops, etc. Avoid over flying high-use recreation areas.
- Minimize the number of helispots. Avoid constructing or improving helispots by using natural openings.
- Avoid designating or constructing helispots for logistical support only. Use longline/remote hook for delivery and retrieval of equipment and supplies.
- Naturalize helispots before abandoning.
- When doing bucket work, avoid possible transfer of non-native fish species, diseases, etc. between different bodies of water.
- Dip from the center of the lake, rather than near the shore.
- Limit use of retardant. When retardant use is appropriate, avoid dropping near surface water.

Prepared by:_____ Date:_____
Resource Advisor

Approved by: _____ Date: _____
Incident Commander

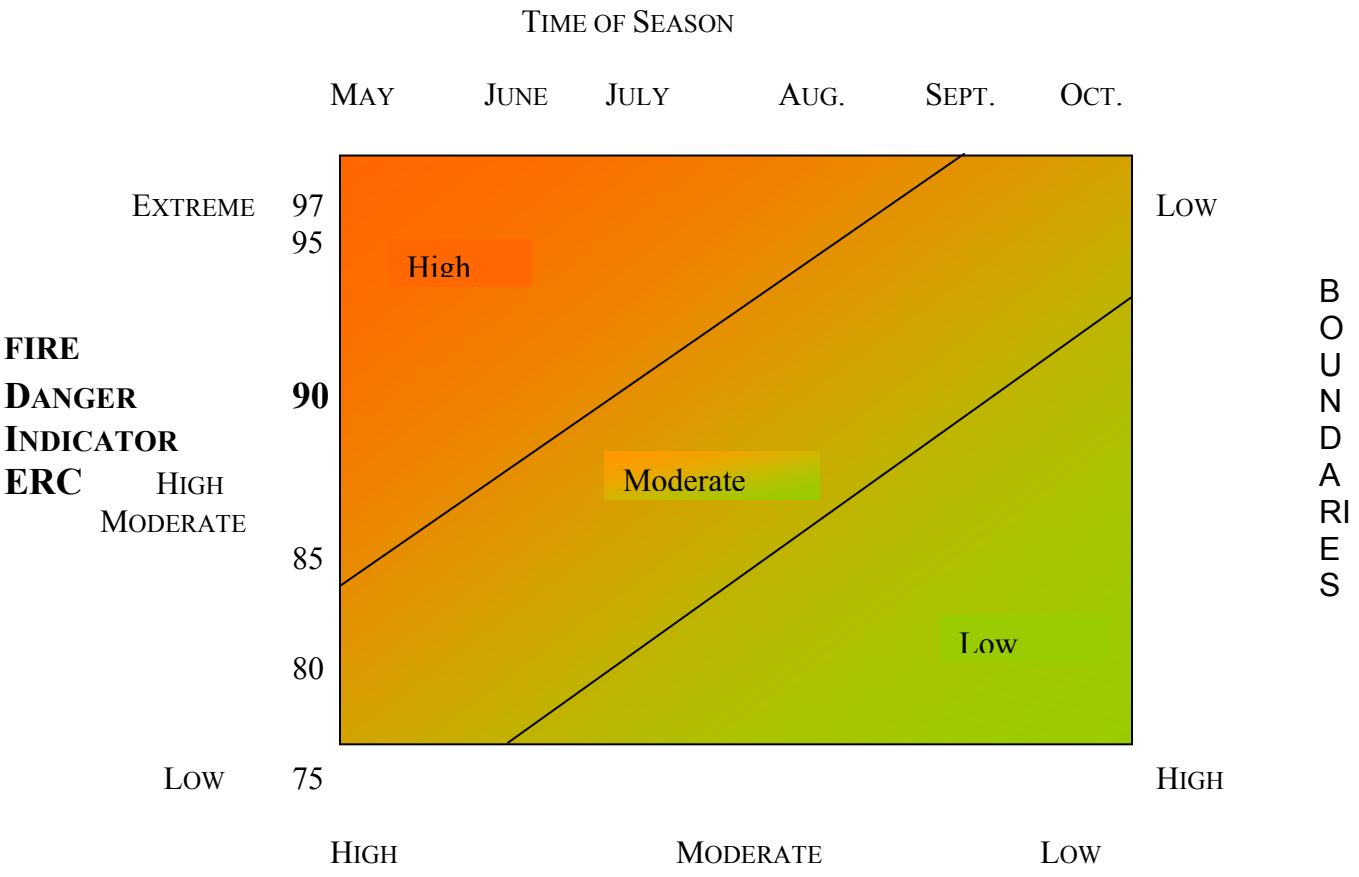
WILDLAND FIRE USE PRESCRIPTIVE CRITERIA AND RELATIVE RISK ASSESSMENT #1



RESOURCE COMPLEXITY

This assessment is used to Determine Relative Risk for Wildland Fire use. It uses factors considered important to the Routt NF including, Energy Release Component (ERC), Time of Season, Potential for use of Boundaries and Resource complexity. To obtain relative risk, connect lines between the top and bottom variables and the left and right hand variables. Where these lines cross represents the relative risk for this specific fire.

WILDLAND FIRE USE PRESCRIPTIVE CRITERIA AND RELATIVE RISK ASSESSMENT #2



RESOURCE COMPLEXITY

This assessment is used to Determine Relative Risk for Wildland Fire use. It uses factors considered important to the Routt NF including, Energy Release Component (ERC), Time of Season, Potential for use of Boundaries and Resource complexity. To obtain relative risk, connect lines between the top and bottom variables and the left and right hand variables. Where these lines cross represents the relative risk for this specific fire.

Consider Management Action Points with the use of this assessment. Management Action Points are defined in Chapter 3 of The Wildland and Prescribed Fire Management Policy, Implementation Reference Guide; they are set trigger points located geographically on the ground or in specific points of time that indicate a change in the current management action being undertaken.

PRIORITY RANKING AMONG FMU IN ROUTT NATIONAL FOREST

Category	FMU	Suppression	WFU	Fuels Treatment	ESR	Community Assistance/ Protection
A3-18-R	Ryan Park Historical Area	High	No	High	N/A	High
A3-19-R	Teller City Historical Area	High	No	High	N/A	High
A3-20-R	Park City Historical Area	High	No	High	N/A	High
B1-R	Hahns Peak/Little Snake/ Hog Park/ Farwell Mountain	High	No	Moderate	N/A	High
B2-R	Big Creek/Stateline/Onion Park/ Grizzly-Helena Trail	High	No	Moderate	N/A	Moderate
B3-R	Kings Canyon/Pinkham Mountain	High	No	Moderate	N/A	Moderate
B4-R	Elkhead Mountains	High	No	Moderate	N/A	Moderate
B5-R	Lost Dog	High	No	Moderate	N/A	Moderate
B6-R	Seedhouse/Floyd Peak	High	No	Moderate	N/A	High
B7-R	Mad Creek/Rocky Peak/Hot Springs	High	No	Moderate	N/A	High
B8-R	Buffalo Pass	High	No	Moderate	N/A	Moderate
B9-R	Rabbit Ears South	High	No	Moderate	N/A	Moderate
B10-R	Arapaho Creek/Willoe Creek/Owl Mtn	High	No	Moderate	N/A	Moderate
B11-R	Dunkley/Little Flattops	High	No	Moderate	N/A	Moderate
B13-R	Gore	High	No	Moderate	N/A	Moderate
B-14	Grouse Mtn/Elk Mtn	High	No	Moderate	N/A	Moderate
C1-R	Welba Mountain	Moderate	Yes	Moderate	N/A	Moderate
C2-R	California Park/Sand Mountain	Moderate	Yes	Moderate	N/A	Moderate
C3-R	Dome Peak/Scott Run	Moderate	Yes	Moderate	N/A	Moderate
C4-R	Kettle Lakes Research Natural Area	Moderate	Yes	Moderate	N/A	Moderate
C5-R	Platte River Wilderness & Platte River Corridor	Moderate	Yes	Moderate	N/A	Moderate
C6-R	Slavonia/South Fork Elk	Moderate	Yes	Moderate	N/A	Moderate
C7-R	Soda Mountain/Summit Park/West Swamp Park	Moderate	Yes	Moderate	N/A	Moderate
C8-R	Lone Pine Creek South to Beaver Creek	Moderate	Yes	Moderate	N/A	Moderate
C9-R	North Rabbit Ears Pass	Moderate	Yes	Moderate	N/A	Moderate
C10-R	Green Creek	Moderate	Yes	Moderate	N/A	Moderate
C11-R	Arapahoe Ridge	Moderate	Yes	Moderate	N/A	Moderate
C12-R	Jack Creek	Moderate	Yes	Moderate	N/A	Moderate
C13-R	Troublesome Area	Moderate	Yes	Moderate	N/A	Moderate
C14-R	Pagoa/Bunker Basin	Moderate	Yes	Moderate	N/A	Moderate
C15-R	East Flat Tops	Moderate	Yes	Moderate	N/A	Moderate
D1-R	Mount Zirkel Wilderness	Low	Yes	Low	N/A	Low
D2-R	Sarvis Creek	Low	Yes	Low	N/A	Low
D3-R	Flat Tops	Low	Yes	Low	N/A	Low
D4-R	Never Summers	Low	Yes	Low	N/A	Low

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE TABLES ROUTT NATIONAL FOREST

A3-18-R. RYAN PARK HISTORICAL AREA

- *629 acres*
- *Communities At Risk:*

Geographic Narrative: This area lies in the north end of the Forest near the Encampment River. It was utilized as a tie-hack camp and has historic values.

Suppression	**High**
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**High**
Community Assistance / Protection	**High**

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION - This area is characterized by spruce/fir and lodgepole stands. The area is managed to protect the historic structures built during the tie-hack era. This is an eligible site for the National Register of Historic Places.

   FIRE REGIME:
   CONDITION CLASS:

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE - Wildland fire management objectives are to keep wildland fire out of the area. The primary objective is to protect the historical resource from wildland fire. Additional Objectives include:
   - Numerous historic structures and interpretive signs need some form of protection.
   - No wildland fire within perimeter.
   - Use direct control as the primary wildland fire management strategy.
   - Suppression resources must be aware of cultural significance.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS -All efforts should be made to keep fire out of the perimeter

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS/CONSIDERATIONS -Heritage resource advisor should be notified if activities occur within ½ mile. No heavy equipment use in the area without a heritage resource advisor. When safe, use foam or other means to protect individual structures.

5. AMR STRATEGY -

PLANNED ACTIONS:

1. RESOURCE FUELS TREATMENTS – Planned interpretive signing will be installed in upcoming years

2. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS -

3. SUPPRESSION/PRESUPPRESSION – Full suppression response within ½ mile of known structures.

4. MONITORING –

5. ESR –

WILDLAND FIRE USE: No

A3-19-R. TELLER CITY HISTORICAL AREA

- *294 acres*
- *Communities At Risk:*

Geographic Narrative: This area is a historic mining town with numerous structures and is located southwest of Gould, Co.

Suppression	**High**
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**High**
Community Assistance / Protection	**High**

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION - This area is characterized by mature lodgepole stands. The area is managed to protect the historic values of a historic mining town. This is an eligible site for the National Register of Historic Places.

   FIRE REGIME:
   CONDITION CLASS:

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE: Wildland fire management objectives are to keep wildland fire out of the area. The primary objective is to protect the historical resource from wildland fire. Additional objectives include:
   - Consider/Protect TES plant sites including Cypripedium fasciculatum (Purple's Lady Slipper), and locally rare plants including Allium schoenoprasum var sibiricum (Wild Chives).
   - Numerous historic structures and interpretive signs need some form of protection.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - All efforts should be made to keep wildland fire out of the perimeter.

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS/CONSIDERATIONS - Heritage resource advisor should be notified if activities occur within ½ mile. No heavy equipment use in area without a heritage resource advisor. When safe, use foam or other means to protect individual structures. Mineshaft hazards exist within the perimeter; restrict night operations.

5. AMR STRATEGY -

PLANNED ACTIONS:

1. RESOURCE FUELS TREATMENTS –

2. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS -

3. SUPPRESSION/PRESUPPRESSION – Full suppression response within ½ mile of polygon.

4. MONITORING –

5. ESR -

WILDLAND FIRE USE: No

A3-20-R. PARK CITY HISTORICAL AREA

- *324 acres*
- *Communities At Risk:*

Geographic Narrative: This area is a historic mining town with numerous structures and is located south of Gould, Co.

Suppression	**High**
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**High**
Community Assistance / Protection	**High**

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION: - This area is characterized by mature lodgepole stands. The area is managed to protect the historic values of a historic mining town. This is an eligible site (5JA.575) for the National Register of Historic Places.

   FIRE REGIME:
   CONDITION CLASS:

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE - Wildland fire management objectives are to keep wildland fire out of the area. The primary objective is to protect the historical resource from wildland fire. Additional objectives include:
   - Numerous historic structures need some form of protection.
   - Suppression resources must be aware of cultural significance

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - All efforts should be made to keep wildland fire out of the perimeter.

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS/CONSIDERATIONS - Heritage resource advisor should be notified if activities occur within ½ mile. No heavy equipment use in area without a heritage resource advisor. When safe, use foam or other means to protect individual structures. Mineshaft hazards exist within the perimeter; restrict night operations.

5. AMR STRATEGY -

PLANNED ACTIONS:

1. RESOURCE FUELS TREATMENTS –

2. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS -

3. SUPPRESSION/PRESUPPRESSION – Full suppression response within ½ mile of polygon.

4. MONITORING –

5. ESR -

WILDLAND FIRE USE: No

B1-R. HAHNS PEAK/LITTLE SNAKE/HOG PARK/FAREWELL MOUNTAIN

- *109,971 acres*
- *Communities At Risk:*

Geographic Narrative: This large unit lies north of Steamboat Lake and continues to the Wyoming border.

Suppression	**High**
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**Moderate**
Community Assistance / Protection	**High**

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION - This area is characterized by lodgepole pine with spruce/fir and aspen stands. Vegetation in general will be managed for a mosaic of tree groups with different ages and heights while providing for a sustained yield of forest products. Special interest area of Ponderosa pine exists in the northwest corner of the polygon. Recreation use is prevalent. Residential interface occurs along the forest boundary in the Steamboat Lake area.

   FIRE REGIME:
   CONDITION CLASS:

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE - The primary objective is to protect the timber and private resources from large wildland fire. Wildland fire management objectives are to suppress fire within the area. Additional objectives include:
   - Little Red Park: Consider group camping areas on FDR 500.1D, and FDR 498 near Big Red Park.
   - Consider intermittent fall outfitter camps in "donut" area of Coulton Creek.
   - Provide some form of protection for Elk River Snotel (A2-16) and Hahns Peak CG (A1-14).
   - Provide some form of protection for Hog Park Guard Station (A3-09), Summit Creek Guard Station (A3-04), Hahn's Peak Lookout (A3-06) and private in-holdings.
   - Consider/Protect known sites of TES plants including: *Cypripedium fasciculatum* (Purples Lady Slipper) and *Ipomopsis aggregata ssp. weberi* (Rabbit Ears Gilia) and other locally rare plants including *Lomatium bicolor var leptocarpum* (Oregon Biscuit-Root), *Mimulus lewisii* (Lewis Monkey Flower), *Pyrola picta* (Pictureleaf Wintergreen) and *Trillium ovatum* (Western Wake-Robin).
   - Consider/Protect Natural Plant Communities: *Picea pugens/Alnus incana* (Montane Riparian Forests), *Alnus incana/Mesic Forest* (Thin Leaf Alder/Mesic Forb Riparian), *Salix boothii/Mesic Graminoid* (Riparian Willow Carr).
   - Prevent spread of known weeds of Yellow Toadflax and Knappweed
   - **Watersheds considerations:**
     → Independence Creek and Reed Creek Watersheds: Colorado River Cut Throat
     → Upper Willow Creek Watershed drains into major reservoirs: Hans Peak and Steamboat Lake
     → Eligible Wild River: West Fork Encampment

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - Suppression of wildland fire is a standard operating procedure within B polygons. Suppression constraints and management objectives will be considered during all suppression actions.

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS/CONSIDERATIONS - MIMA should be utilized within the Encampment River corridor and within 1/8 mile of known TES plant sites, Natural Plant Communities or Noxious Weed sites. Contact Forest Botanist during suppression activities that require more than one day.

   HERITAGE RESOURCES CONSIDERATIONS: This polygon has the second highest archaeological site density on the Routt NF. Several historical eligible trails or trails which may need eligibility determined for

specific sections exist. If fire suppression efforts will take more than one day, a heritage resource advisor will be notified and may required to monitor fire suppression effort to provide for archaeological site mitigation prescriptions.

5. AMR STRATEGY -

PLANNED ACTIONS:

1. RESOURCE FUELS TREATMENTS –
   - Preventative Beetle Thinning starting Fall 2002, Coulton and Red Creek.
   - Potential out-year fuel reduction projects include Red Creek and Steamboat Lake.
   - Little Snake Timber Sale beginning analysis 2002

2. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS -

3. SUPPRESSION/PRESUPPRESSION – Full suppression response within ½ mile of private property, Elk River Snotel Site, Hog Park site, Summit Creek site and full suppression actions within remnant ponderosa pine

4. MONITORING –

5. ESR –

WILDLAND FIRE USE: No

B2-R. BIG CREEK/STATELINE/ONION PARK/GRIZZLY-HELENA TRAIL

- *36,242 acres*
- *Communities At Risk:*

Geographic Narrative: This area is bounded by the Mt. Zirkel wilderness on the west, Forest Boundary on the east, and Colorado/Wyoming stateline to the north. The north half of the Grizzly-Helena trail is within this area.

Suppression	**High**
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**Moderate**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Moderate**

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION - This area is characterized by lodgepole pine with spruce/fir and aspen stands. Vegetation composition and structure will be managed for a mosaic of tree groups with different ages and heights while providing for a sustained yield of forest products. Big Creek Lakes Campground and several special-use and privately owned cabins exist in the area.

   FIRE REGIME:
   CONDITION CLASS:

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE - The primary objective is to protect the timber resource from large wildland fire. Provide recreation opportunities, developed and undeveloped, in a landscape with a natural appearance. Wildland fire management objectives are to suppress fire within the area. Additional objectives include:
   - Provide some form of protection for Big Creek Lakes Campground (A1-15), and Big Creek Lakes Summer Homes (A3-14A, A3-14B, A3-14C, and A3-13) and Ute Creek Snotel.
   - Consider outfitter use between Ute Creek and Lake Creek summer and fall
   - Consider/Protect Grizzly-Helena Trailhead and private in holdings.
   - Consider/Protect known TES plant sites including four *Cypripedium fasciulatum* (Brownies Lady Slipper) sites and one *Carex livida* (Livid sedge) site, as well as other locally rare plants including one *Sisyrinchium pallidum* (Pale Blue-Eye-Grass), and one *Carex viridula* (Green sedge).
   - Prevent spread of known weeds: Musk Thistle and Canada Thistle
   - **Watershed considerations:**
     → North Fork Watershed: Amphibian sightings
     → Lone Pine Creek: Amphibian and Boreal Toad sightings
     → South Fork Big Creek Watershed: See suppression constraints
     → Encampment River: Eligible wild river, amphibian sightings

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - Suppression of wildland fire is a standard operating procedure within B polygons. Suppression constraints and management objectives will be considered during all suppression actions.

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS/CONSIDERATIONS - Avoid using heavy equipment in the campground. Minimize damage to regenerated timber stands distributed throughout most of the area. Avoid dipping out of Big Creek Lakes, TES plants, Boreal Toad and Capshell sightings.

   HERITAGE RESOURCES CONSIDERATIONS: There are 11 sites that are either eligible or need data sites. All of these sites contain flammable features and could be damaged by fire suppression efforts. Resource advisor notification required for suppression efforts that require more than one day.

5. AMR STRATEGY -

PLANNED ACTIONS:

1. RESOURCE FUELS TREATMENTS –
   - Big Creek Watershed Study
   - Big Creek Fuel Reduction Project planning initiated 2003

2. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS -

3. SUPPRESSION/PRESUPPRESSION – Full suppression response within ½ mile of private property, summer homes, and Big Creek Lakes Campground.

4. MONITORING –

5. ESR -

WILDLAND FIRE USE: No

B3-R. KINGS CANYON/PINKHAM MOUNTAIN

- *20,031 acres*
- *Communities At Risk:*

Geographic Narrative: This area lies in the northeast corner of the Routt Forest. It is bounded on the north by the Colorado/Wyoming state line, the Arapahoe/Roosevelt National Forest on the east, a portion of the Colorado State Forest on the southeast, and predominantly private land on the south and west.

Suppression	**High**
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**Moderate**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Moderate**

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION: This area is characterized by predominantly lodgepole pine with some spruce/fir and aspen stands. Vegetation composition and structure will be managed for a mosaic of tree groups with different ages and heights while providing for a sustained yield of forest products. A small portion of the area is managed to meet the needs of deer, elk, and other species on their winter range.

   FIRE REGIME:
   CONDITION CLASS:

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE: The primary objective is to protect the timber resource from large wildland fire. Wildland fire management objectives are to suppress fire within the area. Additional objectives include:
   - Protect WAPA power line.
   - Provide protection to remnant stands of Ponderosa Pine and Douglas fir.
   - Provide some form of protection for Northgate Snow Course (A2-18)
   - Consider/Protect locally rare plant sites including one site of *Lewisia rediviva* (bitteroot) and one site of *Penstemon radicosus* (matroot penstemon).
   - Prevent spread of known weeds of Musk Thistle and Canada thistle. Potential for noxious weed spread through fire activity is high due to the high number of roads in the area. Reduce this potential spread through avoidance where possible.
   - Consider/Protect lynx denning and winter forage habitat
   - Maintain winter range habitat.
   - **Watershed considerations:**
     → Camp Creek watershed: Amphibian sightings

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - Suppression of wildland fire is a standard operating procedure within B polygons. Suppression constraints and management objectives will be considered during all suppression actions.

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS/CONSIDERATIONS: Suppression resources must be aware of hazards regarding aerial power lines. Minimize damage to regenerated timber stands distributed throughout most of the area. Fire crews should be made aware of noxious weed areas and try to avoid disturbance of these areas through mechanical means (dozers, hand line, etc.).

   HERITAGE RESOURCES CONSIDERATIONS: There are 7 sites that are either eligible or need data sites. Four of these sites contain flammable features. All could be damaged by fire suppression efforts. Three sites are lithic resources, which are not obvious to untrained individuals. Resource advisor notification is required for suppression efforts that require more than one day.

5. AMR STRATEGY -

PLANNED ACTIONS:

1. RESOURCE FUELS TREATMENTS –
2. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS -
3. SUPPRESSION/PRESUPPRESSION – Full suppression response within ½ mile of WAPA power line and A2-18.
4. MONITORING –
5. ESR -

WILDLAND FIRE USE: No

B4-R. ELKHEAD MOUNTAINS

- *58,175 acres*
- *Communities At Risk:*

Geographic Narrative: This area is located northeast of Craig, CO. It is bordered to the east by California Park and to the north and west generally by the forest boundary. It is commonly referred to as the Bears Ears country

Suppression	**High**
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**Moderate**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Moderate**

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION - This area is characterized by spruce/fir, aspen stands, and lodgepole pine with interspersed grasslands. Vegetation composition and structure will exist in a range of successional stages to meet wildlife, range, and timber objectives. Shrubs, grass, and forbs will be present to provide varying habitats for wildlife and grazing opportunities.

   FIRE REGIME:
   CONDITION CLASS:

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE - The primary forest vegetation objective is to protect the timber resource from negative wildland fire impacts. Rangelands should be maintained in a satisfactory condition, and control spread of noxious weeds. Wildland fire management objectives are to suppress fire within the area. Additional objectives include:
   - Consider summer/fall outfitter camp(s)on South Fork Fortification Creek, Roaring Fork of Slater Creek, Boulder Creek, just inside south forest boundary off FDR110, and Little Bear Creek.
   - Provide some form of protection to Freeman (A1-02), Sawmill (A1-13) campgrounds, Black Mtn. Communication Site (A2-01), Lost Park Work Center (A3-01).
   - Consider/Protect known locally rare plant sites of *Lomatium bicolor var leptocarpum* (Oregon Biscuitroot).
   - Consider/Protect known Natural Plant Communities of *Alnus incana/Mesic Forb* (Thin leaf Alder/Mesic Forb Riparian), *Carex aquatilus* (Montane Wet Meadows), *Abies lasiocarpa-picea engelmannii/Merensia cilia* (Montane Riparian Forests), *Salix boothii/Mesic Graminoid* (Riparian Willow Carr), *Picea pungens/Alnus incana* (Montane Riparian Forests), *Salix wolfii/Mesic Forb* (Subalpine Riparian Willow Carr).
   - **Watershed considerations:**
     - → Elk Head Creek, North Fork Elk Head Creek Watersheds: Elk Head Reservoir supply, Colorado River Cutthroat & Boreal Toad Breeding Site (T10N, R87W, S34).
     - → Cotton Wood Creek: Freeman Reservoir supply, Colorado River Cut Throat and Boreal Toad sightings
     - → Slater Creek, South Fork Slater, Roaring Fork: Colorado River Cut Throat
     - → Willow Creek: Colorado River Cutthroat and amphibians

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - Suppression of wildland fire is a standard operating procedure within B polygons. Suppression constraints and mgnt objectives will be considered during all suppression actions.

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS/CONSIDERATIONS - Avoid heavy equipment use in campgrounds. Avoid heavy equipment use on slopes > 30%. Avoid heavy equipment use on private property without consulting with County Sheriff. Trail 1144 motorized and may provide access for suppression.

   HERITAGE RESOURCE CONSIDERATIONS: There are 3 sites that are either eligible or need data sites. In addition, there are three historic trails, which may need to be evaluated if used for fireline. All could be damaged by fire suppression efforts. Heritage resource advisor notification is required for suppression efforts that require more than one day.

5. AMR STRATEGY -

PLANNED ACTIONS:

1. RESOURCE FUELS TREATMENTS –
2. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS -
3. SUPPRESSION/PRESUPPRESSION – Full suppression response within 1/4 mile of private property, electronic site, and campground.
4. MONITORING –
5. ESR -

WILDLAND FIRE USE: No

B5-R. LOST DOG

- *7,404 acres*
- *Communities At Risk:*

Geographic Narrative: This area is bounded by the Middle Fork of the Elk River to the south and the North Fork of the Elk River to the west. It borders the Mt. Zirkel wilderness to the Northeast. It is commonly referred to as Lost Dog and is heavily roaded.

Suppression	**High**
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**Moderate**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Moderate**

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION: This area is characterized by spruce/fir, aspen stands and lodgepole pine. Significant areas of blowdown exist with salvage logging having occurred extensively. Vegetation composition and structure will exist in a range of successional stages to meet wildlife, range, and timber objectives. The Elk River will maintain its scenic characteristics.

   FIRE REGIME:
   CONDITION CLASS:

   Fire History: In August 2002, Hinman fire, 16,839 total acres. Xxx acres burned within this polygon. Moderate – Severe acres burned in this polygon xxx. Xxx acres of LAU habitat burned moderate – severe. This fire was started by lightning and had one major wind driven event. It burned within lodgepole pine and spruce/fir fuels, much of which was blowdown material from the October 97 event.

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE: Conduct management activities to simulate natural vegetation patterns. Use appropriate silvicultural practices to provide for sawtimber. Manage forage for livestock and wildlife. Maintain scenic qualities of the Elk River. Wildland fire management objectives are to suppress fire within the area. Additional objectives include:
   - Provide some form of protection for Seedhouse Campground (A1-01) and group site (A3-03).
   - Consider/Protect plantations area associated with blowdown timber sales
   - Consider/Protect known sites of TES plants including Cypripedium fasciculatum (Purple's Lady Slipper) and locally rare plant sites including; Trillium ovatum (Western Wake-Robin).
   - Consider/Protect Natural Plant Communities: *Abies lasiocarpa-Picea englemannii/Alnus incana* (Montane Riparian Forests) and *Salix planifolia/Carex aquatilis* (Subalpine Willow Carr)
   - Prevent spread of known weeds including Leafy Spurge
   - **Watershed considerations:**
     → North Fork Elk River watershed: Elk River Eligible Wild and Scenic, Colorado River Cut Throat in Lost Dog Creek.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - Suppression of wildland fire is a standard operating procedure within B polygons. Suppression constraints and management objectives will be considered during all suppression actions.

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS/CONSIDERATIONS - Avoid heavy equipment use on private property without consulting with County Sheriff. Heavy areas of blowdown. Protect plantations area associated with blowdown timber sales. MIMA suppression tactics within Elk River corridor.

   HERITAGE RESOURCE CONSIDERATIONS: There are 7 sites that are either eligible or need data sites. Four of these sites contain flammable features. All could be damaged by fire suppression efforts. Three sites are lithic resources, which are not obvious to untrained individuals. Resource advisor notification is required for suppression efforts that require more than one day.

5. AMR STRATEGY -

PLANNED ACTIONS:

1. RESOURCE FUELS TREATMENTS –

2. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS - Final contractual obligations being met on blowdown sales. Seedling planting will be on going.

3. SUPPRESSION/PRESUPPRESSION – Full suppression response within 1/4 mile of private in holding Diamond Park and campgrounds.

4. MONITORING –

5. ESR -

WILDLAND FIRE USE: No

B6-R. SEEDHOUSE/FLOYD PEAK

- *18,360 acres*
- *Communities At Risk:*

Geographic Narrative: This area is located south of the Elk River and borders the Mt. Zirkel Wilderness to east. The west and southern boundaries consist of private land.

Suppression	**High**
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**Moderate**
Community Assistance / Protection	**High**

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION: This area is characterized by lodgepole pine with spruce/fir and aspen stands. Vegetation composition and structure and in general will be managed for a mosaic of tree groups with different ages and heights while providing for a sustained yield of forest products. Potential blowdown patches exist, some with logging. The western portion will be managed to meet the needs of wildlife winter range. Residential interface occurs along the Elk River and Seedhouse corridor.

   FIRE REGIME:
   CONDITION CLASS:

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE - The primary objective is to protect the timber and private resources from large wildland fire. Wildland fire management objectives are to suppress fire within the area. Additional objectives include:
   - Provide some form of protection for Hinman campground (A3-16) and Elk River Summer Home Group (A1-12).
   - Consider/Protect known TES plant sites including: Cypripedium *fasciculatum* (Purple's Lady Slipper), *Ipomopsis* aggregata ssp weberi (Rabbit Ear Gilia) and locally rare plant sites including *Pyrola picta* (Pictureleaf Wintergreen).
   - Consider/Protect Natural Plant Communities: *Alnus incana-Corns sericea* (Thin Leaf Alder-Red Oiser Dogwood Riparian Shrubland).
   - **Watershed Considerations:**
     → Reed Creek Watershed supports Colorado River Cutthroat in Upper Reed Creek

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - Suppression of wildland fire is a standard operating procedure within B polygons. Suppression constraints and management objectives will be considered during all suppression actions.

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS/CONSIDERATIONS - Heritage resource considerations include two sites that are need data sites. Heritage resource advisor notification required for suppression efforts that require more than one day.

5. AMR STRATEGY -

PLANNED ACTIONS:

1. RESOURCE FUELS TREATMENTS – Preventative Beetle Thinning Floyd Peak and Wapiti Ranch West

2. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS - Potential out-year fuel reduction projects include Seedhouse and Lower Elk.

3. SUPPRESSION/PRESUPPRESSION – Full suppression response within ½ mile of private property and summer home group

4. MONITORING –

5. ESR -

WILDLAND FIRE USE: No

B7-R. MAD CREEK/ROCKY PEAK/HOT SPRINGS

- *13,146 acres*
- *Communities At Risk:*

Geographic Narrative: This area is located directly northeast of Steamboat Springs and is influenced by heavy recreational use.

Suppression	**High**
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**Moderate**
Community Assistance / Protection	**High**

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION – Vegetation composition will be managed to provide for the needs of wildlife winter range. Residential interface occurs along the southwestern boundary as influenced by Steamboat Springs. Interface vegetation will be managed to minimize risk of fire and insects.

   FIRE REGIME:
   CONDITION CLASS:

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE: The primary objective is to protect wildlife winter range and private resources from large wildland fire and manage vegetation for the urban interface. Wildland fire management objectives are to suppress fire within the area. Additional objectives include:
   - Provide some form of protection for Mad Creek Guard Station (A3-03).
   - Consider high use trails: Swamp Park (Mad Creek) numerous public access points. High-use on Hot Springs Trail, Lower Bear Trail, Spring Creek Trail on forest/private interface.
   - Consider/Protect Known TES plant sites of *Ipomopsis aggregata ssp weberi* (Rabbit Ear Gilia) and locally rare plant sites of *Illiamna grandilifolia* (Large Flowered Globe Mallow) and
   - Prevent spread of known Weeds: Yellow Toadflax and White Top
   - **Watershed considerations:**
     → Big Creek and Mad Creek Watersheds maintain Colorado River Cut Throat
     → Hot Springs Creek Watershed: Minimize the effects to Strawberry Park Hot Springs; do not burn more than 10% of watershed upstream of Hot Springs in 1 year. Be conservative with retardant.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS: Contact Recreation Resource Advisor for suppression efforts that require more than one day due to high public use in the area. Suppression of wildland fire is a standard operating procedure within B polygons. Suppression constraints and management objectives will be considered during all suppression actions.

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS/CONSIDERATIONS: Be conservative with retardant in Hot Springs watershed.

   HERITAGE RESOURCE CONSIDERATIONS: There is one site that is eligible. In addition, there is one historic trail, which may need archaeological evaluation on segments if used for fireline. Heritage Resource Advisor notification required for suppression efforts that require more than one day.

5. AMR STRATEGY -

PLANNED ACTIONS:

1. RESOURCE FUELS TREATMENTS –

2. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS - Dry Lake Fuel Reduction implementation to begin 2002.

3. SUPPRESSION/PRESUPPRESSION – Full suppression response within 1/2 mile of private property and Mad Creek Guard Station.

4. MONITORING –

5. ESR -

WILDLAND FIRE USE: No

B8-R. BUFFALO PASS

- *46,857 acres*
- *Communities At Risk:*

Suppression	**High**
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**Moderate**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Moderate**

Geographic Narrative: This area extends from the forest boundary of the Hans/Peak-Bears Ears District over the continental divide to the forest boundary on Parks District. The north boundary is the Buffalo Pass road FDR 60, and the south boundary is the scenic corridor along US Hwy 40. The Steamboat Ski area lies in the western portion of the area. The WAPA power line traverses the area and west of the continental divide is Steamboat Springs municipal watershed.

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION: This area is characterized by lodgepole pine and aspen stands in lower elevations to spruce/fir stands and large open parks in high elevations and aspen stands. It includes a municipal watershed and major ski area. Vegetation composition and structure will be managed for a mosaic of tree groups with different ages and heights while providing for a sustained yield of forest products. The desired condition is to keep large wildland fire out of the area, to produce saw timber-size trees in an economically efficient manner, and to protect the infrastructure in the many campgrounds and ski area.

   FIRE REGIME:
   CONDITION CLASS:

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE: The primary objective is to protect municipal watershed and the timber resource from large wildfires. Wildland fire management objectives are to suppress fire within the area. Additional objectives include:
   - Protect Steamboat Ski Area and WAPA power line.
   - Provide some form of protection for Teal Lake (A1-16), Grizzly Creek (A1-17), Hidden Lakes (A1-18) Granite (A1-05) and Summit Lake (A1-11) Campgrounds. Buffalo Pass Communication Site (A2-02), Mt. Werner Communication Site (A2-06), Fish Creek Falls (A1-03) and Grizzly Guard Station (A3-10).
   - Consider/Protect outfitter cabin on FDR 301.
   - Maintain winter range habitat.
   - Consider/Protect the scenic quality of the Buffalo Pass scenic corridor.
   - Consider/Protect TES plant sites including; *Ipomopsis aggregata ssp weberi* (Rabbit Ears Gilia), *Iliamna grandiflora* (Large Flower Globe Mallow), *Drosera rotundafolia* (Roundleaf Sundew) and *Cypripedium fasciulatum* (Purple's Lady slipper) and *Botrichium multifidum ssp. coulteri* (Leathery Grape Fern) and other locally rare plant sites including; *Ilimna crandellii* (Crandall's Wild-Hollyhock), *Comarum palustre* (Marsh Cinquefoil), *Lomatium bicolor var. leptocarpum* (Oregon Biscuitroot), *Listera convallarioides* (Broad-Leaved Twayblade),.
   - Prevent spread of known weeds: Yellow Toadflax, Canada Thistle and Leafy Spurge.
   - **Watershed Considerations West of Continental Divide:**
     → Fish Creek and Spring Creek Municipal Watersheds: See suppression constraints
     → Upper Walton Creek: Colorado River Cut Throat, Boreal Toad and other amphibians
   - **Watershed considerations east of Continental Divide:**
     → Chedsey Creek Watershed: See suppression constraints
     → Colorado Creek and Little Grizzly Creek Watersheds: amphibian sightings

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS: Suppression of wildland fire is a standard operating procedure within B polygons. Suppression constraints and management objectives will be considered during all suppression actions.

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS/CONSIDERATIONS: Fish Creek and Spring Creek Watersheds. Promptly restore disturbed areas contributing to water quality degradation. Contact watershed specialist regarding suppression efforts, in some cases, burning additional acres may have less affect to water quality than direct control measures. Use of retardant is not recommended. MIMA strongly recommended too minimize impacts to sensitive watersheds and ski area. Chedsey Creek Watershed: No dipping out of Teal and Tiago Lakes, amphibian breeding in many ponds and capshell snail. Suppression resources must be aware of hazards regarding aerial power lines. Protect and minimize damage to regenerated timber stands. These stands exist on the eastern 1/3 of the polygon and are distributed throughout the eastern edge of the area. Use specific MIMA within the Buffalo Pass scenic corridor, if possible.

   HERITAGE RESOURCE CONSIDERATIONS: One historical site that is eligible and three that need archaeological site evaluation. One of these sites is a "log bridge". In addition, there are two historic trails/roads, which are unevaluated and may be used for fireline if segments are evaluated. Heritage Resource Advisor notification required for suppression efforts exceeding one day.

5. AMR STRATEGY -

PLANNED ACTIONS:

1. RESOURCE FUELS TREATMENTS – Preventative Beetle Thinning on the Steamboat Ski Area

2. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS - Dry Lake Fuel reduction Project begin implementation 2002, Kings Canyon project beginning analysis in 2003.

3. SUPPRESSION/PRESUPPRESSION – Full suppression response within ½ mile of A polygons and other noted improvements.

4. MONITORING –

5. ESR -

WILDLAND FIRE USE: No

B9-R RABBIT EARS SOUTH

- *52,079 Acres*
- *Communities At Risk:*

Geographic Narrative: Rabbit Ears Pass and State Highway 40 occurs along the northern extremities of the polygon. The majority of the southern boundary is the Sarvis Creek Wilderness. Typically timber stands of conifer with interspersed parks and meadows.

Suppression	**High**
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**Moderate**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Moderate**

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION: Spruce/fir, lodgepole pine and aspen dominate the area. Buffalo Park is large open grassland park in the southern end of the area. Rabbit Ears Pass occurs along the northern extremities of the unit. The area will, in general, be maintained in a variety of vegetation and successional stages to provide for multiple uses.

   FIRE REGIME:
   CONDITION CLASS:

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE: Manage to provide wildlife habitat along with forest products, livestock forage and recreation. Wildland fire management objectives are to suppress fire within the area. Additional objectives include:
   - Maintain or promote aspen component
   - Maintain integrity of recreational opportunities
   - Several permitted outfitter/guide activities exist within this area, protect cabin/shed off FDR 302.
   - Windy Ridge Archaeological site (A3-10).
   - Many private in holdings and right of ways (Lake Agnes/Wilds of the Rockies subdivision).
   - Provide some form of protection for Meadows (A1-08), Ferndale (A1-10), Walton Creek (A1-07) Dumont Lake (A1-06) campgrounds, north and south Walton Peak Communication Site (A2-27), Yampa View Snow Course (A2-12), Rabbit Ears Snotel (A2-13), Buffalo Park Snotel (A2-22), State HWY Department (A3-17) and East Summit Parking Lot Improvement.
   - Consider/Protect known TES plant sites of *Cypripedium fasciculatum* (Purple's Lady Slipper) and *Ipomopsis aggregata ssp weberi* (Rabbit Ear Gilia) as well as other locally rare plant sites of *Carex stenoptila, Liastrus ligulistylus* (Gay Feather), *Listera convallarioides* (Broad-Leaved Twayblade) and *Pyrola picta* (Pictureleaf Wintergreen).
   - Consider/Protect Natural Plant Communities: *Salix planifolia/Carex aquatilis* (Subalpine Riparian Willow Carr).
   - Prevent spread of known weeds: Leafy Spurge, Canada Thistle, St. John's Wort and Musk Thistle.
   - **Watershed considerations:**
     - → Grizzly Creek Watershed: Boreal Toad and other sensitive amphibian sightings
     - → Muddy Creek Watershed: Colorado River Cut Throat in Little and North Green Creek
     - → Harrison and Green Creek watershed: Lake Catamount directly down stream

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS: Suppression of wildland fire is a standard operating procedure within B polygons. Suppression constraints and mgnt objectives will be considered during all suppression actions.

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS/CONSIDERATIONS: Limit heavy equipment within Buffalo Park. Provide protection for Windy Ridge Quartzite Quarry (A3-10) and associated sites. Protection for these resources includes, removing accumulated fuels and complete protection from suppression activities. Heritage Resource Advisor notification for suppression efforts exceeding one day.

5. AMR STRATEGY -

PLANNED ACTIONS:

1. RESOURCE FUELS TREATMENTS –
   - North Red Dirt/Walton Peak Timber Sale
   - US Highway 40 Realignment

2. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS -

3. SUPPRESSION/PRESUPPRESSION – Full suppression within ½ mile of A polygons, private lands and other noted improvements.

4. MONITORING –

5. ESR -

WILDLAND FIRE USE: No

B10-R. ARAPAHOE CREEK/WILLOW CREEK/OWL MTN

- *114,845 acres*
- *Communities At Risk:*

Geographic Narrative: This area is on the Parks District generally to the south of the town of Walden and is the southern portion of Jackson County.

Suppression	**High**
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**Moderate**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Moderate**

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION: This area is characterized by lodgepole pine, spruce/fir, aspen stands, and interspersed grasslands. Vegetation composition and structure will be managed for a mosaic of tree groups with different ages and heights that are managed for multiple-use. Several in holdings of private property exist as well as small subdivisions in close proximity to Forest.

   FIRE REGIME:
   CONDITION CLASS:

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE: The primary timber objective is to protect the timber resource from large wildland fire. Rangelands should be maintained in a satisfactory condition, and control spread of noxious weeds. Wildland fire management objectives are to suppress fire within the area. Additional objectives include:
   - Heavy use in hunting season as well as outfitter/guide operations on Owl Mtn. consider notification of these groups during fire activity.
   - Provide some form of protection for Subdivisions by Slack-Weiss reservoir and Gould.
   - Provide some form of protection to Pines (A1-28) and Aspen (A1-29) campgrounds, West Summer Home Group (A3-13), Willow RAWS site (A2-31) and cultural significant Michigan River Guard Station (A3-11) and Park City (A3-19).
   - Consider/Protect TES plant sites of *Cypripedium fasciculatum* (Purple's Lady Slipper) as well as other locally rare plant sites of *Botrychium lunaria* (Moonwart), *Botrychium manganese* (Mingan Moonwart), and *Cryptogramma stelleri* (Slender Rock-Brake).
   - Prevent spread of known weeds including Leafy Spurge.
   - **Watershed considerations:**
     → Jack Creek, Troublesome Creek, Rabbit Ears Creek, Antelope Creek Watersheds: Colorado River Cutthroat
     → Jack Creek, Parkview, Willow, South Fork Michigan River Watersheds have amphibian sightings

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS: Suppression of wildland fire is a standard operating procedure within B polygons. Suppression constraints and management objectives will be considered during all suppression actions.

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS/CONSIDERATIONS: Avoid heavy equipment use on private property without consulting County Sheriff. Minimize damage to regenerated timber stands distributed throughout most of the area. Heritage resource considerations: East Branch Wickiup. Protection for these resources includes, removing accumulated fuels and complete protection from suppression activities. Archaeological resource advisor required for suppression efforts exceeding one day and mop-up activities. Inform fire crews of the sites types to avoid.

5. AMR STRATEGY -

PLANNED ACTIONS:

1. RESOURCE FUELS TREATMENTS – Gould fuels reduction project to begin 2002.

2. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS - Green Ridge Project analysis to begin 2002.

3. SUPPRESSION/PRESUPPRESSION – Full suppression response within ½ mile of private property, subdivisions and campgrounds.

4. MONITORING – 2002 Snotel site to be installed

5. ESR -

WILDLAND FIRE USE: No

B11-R DUNCKLEY/LITTLE FLATTOPS

- *59,390 Acres*
- *Communities At Risk:*

Geographic Narrative: This unit includes the area north and east of the Flat Tops Wilderness including the Dunckley Flattops. Also includes Egry Mesa to the White River Forest Boundary.

Suppression	**High**
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**Moderate**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Moderate**

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION: Spruce/ fir dominates with a large beetle-kill spruce component of the 1940's epidemic. Aspen and lodgepole pine are present but not as abundant. Vegetative composition and structure will exist in a range of successional stages to meet wildlife, range, and timber objectives.

   FIRE REGIME:
   CONDITION CLASS:

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE: Manage to provide wildlife habitat along with forest products, livestock forage and recreation. Wildland fire management objectives are to suppress fire within the area. Additional objectives include:
   - Several Permitted outfitter/guide activities exist within this area
   - Many private in holdings and right of ways
   - Provide some form of protection for improvements: Crosho (A1-30), Chapman (A1-21), Sheriff, Bear (A1-24), Horseshoe (A1-23) and Coldsprings (A1-22) campgrounds. Dunckley Communication site (A2-03), Bear River Snow Coarse (A2-21), Crosho Snotel (A2-23) and Crosho Summer Homes (A3-12).
   - This unit receives heavy public use during the big game seasons.
   - Maintain Scenic Byway characteristics.
   - Prevent spread of known weeds including Leafy Spurge.
   - **Watershed considerations:**
     → Upper Bear River Watershed supplies reservoirs, maintains Colorado River Cut Throat and amphibians
     → Trout Creek Watershed supplies Sheriffs reservoir and maintains Colorado River Cut Throat

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS: Suppression of wildland fire is a standard operating procedure within B polygons. Suppression constraints and management objectives will be considered during all suppression actions.

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS/CONSIDERATIONS: Heart Lake Motorized Trail #1110 can be utilized for suppression. Avoid heavy equipment use on slopes > 30%. Heavy deadwood component both standing and down south of Dunckley Pass. There are numerous trails in needing archaeological evaluation. These trails will need archaeological evaluation if they are to be used as firelines. Heritage resource advisor notification is required for suppression efforts that require more than one day.

5. AMR STRATEGY -

PLANNED ACTIONS:

1. RESOURCE FUELS TREATMENTS –

2. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS - South Hunt, Bear River, Lower Trout Creek, Dunckley, Cyclone Prescribe Fire Treatments.

3. SUPPRESSION/PRESUPPRESSION – Full suppression response within ½ mile of campgrounds and improvements.

4. MONITORING –

5. ESR -

WILDLAND FIRE USE: No

B13-R GORE

- *117,706 Acres*
- *Communities At Risk:*

Geographic Narrative: With the exception of the Sarvis Creek Wilderness this unit covers the entire east side of the Yampa Ranger District as far north as Buffalo Park.

Suppression	**High**
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**Moderate**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Moderate**

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION: Spruce/fir and lodgepole pine dominate the unit. Vegetation composition and structure will be managed for a mosaic of tree groups with different ages and heights while providing for a sustained yield of forest products.

   FIRE REGIME:
   CONDITION CLASS:

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE: The predominant emphasis is on timber management while providing for other multiple uses. Wildland fire management objectives are to suppress fire within the area. Additional Objectives include:
   - Maintain healthy forested stands for commercial use
   - Several permitted outfitter/guide activities exist within this area.
   - Protect the two WAPA power line corridors.
   - Protect Old Park Subdivision near eastern boundary.
   - Protect the many private in holdings and right of way.
   - Provide some form of protection for improvements: Gore Pass (A1-27), Lynx Pass (A1-25), Blacktail (A1-31) Campgrounds. Electronic sites include Porcupine RAWS (A2-30), Lynx Snotel (2-24), Gore Pass Snow Course (A2-25) and Green Ridge Communication Site (A2-05).
   - Provide some form of protection for Lynx Pass Work Center (A3-07) and Blacktail Picnic Site (A1-26).
   - Consider/Protect known sites of TES plants including; *Cypripedium fasciculatum* (Purple's Lady Slipper) as well as other locally rare plants including; *Limnorchis ensifolia* (Canyon Bog Orchid).
   - Prevent spread of known Weeds including: Canada Thistle and Yellow Toadflax.
   - Several goshawk nests are located within this polygon. Protect nests and provide a 30-acre "no-disturbance" buffer around the nest.
   - This polygon resides within the Gore LAU. Existing lynx denning and winter forage habitat within the Gore LAU is near it minimum. Protect lynx denning and winter forage habitat (Spruce, fir, and lodgepole pine).
   - **Watershed considerations**:
     - → Deer Creek Watershed: Boreal Toad and other amphibian sightings in watershed
     - → Upper Rock Creek: Amphibian sightings
     - → Blacktail Creek, Toponas Creek Watersheds: Colorado River Cut Throat
     - → North Fork Morrison Creek (T2N, R83W, S3): Boreal Toad breeding site
     - → Eligible Wild River: Lower Rock Creek

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS: Suppression of wildland fire is a standard operating procedure within B polygons. Suppression constraints and management objectives will be considered during all suppression actions.

   This polygon has the highest archaeological sites density on the Routt NF. There are 30 sites that require protection (either eligible or need data sites) in this Polygon. There is a ditch, which may need eligibility determined for specific sections. Fire suppression efforts could adversely affect these sites. If fire

suppression efforts will take more than one day, an archaeological field resource advisor will be required to monitor fire suppression effort, and provide for archaeological site mitigation prescriptions.

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS/CONSIDERATIONS: Utilize MIMA tactics should be used within the Rock Creek corridor. Several goshawk nests are located within this polygon. Protect nests and provide a 30 acre "no-disturbance" buffer around the nest. North Fork Morrison Creek (T2N, R83W, S3): Boreal Toad breeding site. This unit receives heavy public use during the big game seasons.

5. AMR STRATEGY -

PLANNED ACTIONS:

1. RESOURCE FUELS TREATMENTS –

2. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS - Beaver Creek/Radium Prescribed Fire Project, Red Dirt Fuels Reduction Project, Gore Lakes Fuels Reduction Project, Stagecoach Fuels Reduction Project

3. SUPPRESSION/PRESUPPRESSION – Full suppression response within ½ mile of campgrounds and improvements. Full suppression response within proposed or ongoing timber sales.

4. MONITORING –

5. ESR -

WILDLAND FIRE USE: No

B14-R. GROUSE MTN/ELK MTN

- *13,764 acres*
- *Communities At Risk:*

Geographic Narrative: This area is located in Grand County and is the southern most portion of Parks District. The predominantly roadless Troublesome Area borders the north, and BLM lands border the south.

Suppression	**High**
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**Moderate**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Moderate**

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION: This area is characterized by lodgepole pine, spruce/fir, aspen stands and non-forested habitats. Vegetation composition and structure will be managed for a mosaic of tree groups with different ages and heights that are managed for both timber products and wildlife habitat. In holdings of private property exist in the area as well as the Grouse mountain communication site.

   FIRE REGIME:
   CONDITION CLASS:

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE: The primary timber and wildlife objective is to protect the timber resource from large wildland fire. Wildland fire management objectives are to suppress fire within the area. Additional objectives include:
   - Protect private property.
   - Provide some form of protection for Grouse Mtn Communication Site (A2-28R) and Corral Creek Snow Coarse (A2-20).
   - Prevent spread of known weeds including Canada Thistle.
   - **Watershed considerations:**
     - → Corral Creek: Boreal Toad sightings
     - → Lower East Fork Troublesome: Colorado River Cutthroat

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS: Suppression of wildland fire is a standard operating procedure within B polygons. Suppression constraints and management objectives will be considered during all suppression actions.

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS: Rehab sufficient to prevent future travel along any dozer lines to restrict potential ATV use. Minimize damage to regenerated timber stands distributed throughout most of the area. During the fall hunting seasons, be aware of numerous hunters in this area and potential need for notifying them of fire activities. Avoid heavy equipment use on private property without consulting with County Sheriff.

5. AMR STRATEGY -

PLANNED ACTIONS:

1. RESOURCE FUELS TREATMENTS – Elk Mountain Timber Sale

2. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS -

3. SUPPRESSION/PRESUPPRESSION – Full suppression response within ¼ mile Grouse Mtn Communication Site.

4. MONITORING –

5. ESR -

WILDLAND FIRE USE: No

C1-R. WELBA MOUNTAIN

- *7,689 acres*
- *Communities At Risk:*

Geographic Narrative: This area lies northwest of Hayden, Co. It occupies the northwest corner of the Routt NF and is bordered by private lands along its northern boundary.

Suppression	**Moderate**
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**Moderate**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Moderate**

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION: Spruce/fir, aspen and lodgepole pine characterize this area. The majority of area is being managed to maintain natural conditions by allowing ecological processes to prevail with minimal human intervention. Forested vegetation patterns and successional condition will generally be influenced by natural disturbance processes including, but not limited to, fire, insects, and disease.

   FIRE REGIME:
   CONDITION CLASS:

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE: The primary objective is to allow natural disturbance processes to occur. Natural wildland fire can be managed for fire use or resource benefit. Additional objectives include:
   - Human influences on ecological processes will be limited.
   - Protect private in holdings.
   - Consider/Protect known Natural Plant Communities: *Picea pungens/Alnus incana* (Montane Riparian Forests) and *Populus angustifolia-Picea pungens/Alnus incana* (Montane Riparian Forests).

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS/CONSIDERATIONS:
   - WILDLIFE : This polygon resides within the Bears Ears LAU. An estimated total of 2.95% of lynx habitat is considered "unsuitable" within this LAU. There are no urgent suppression recommendations for this area. Utilize directives found in the "Common Resource Guidelines for the Routt National Forest" when applicable.

     WATERSHED & SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS:

6th Level Watershed	Watershed Name	Acres	Recommended Upper Limit, % Burned	Recommended Allowable AcresTo Burn	Forest Plan Rating	Special Considerations
140500030303	Roaring Fork	11177	30	3353	low	CRCT in watershed
140500030401	Willow Cr	3380	30	1014	low	CRCT and amphibians in watershed

CRCT=Colorado River Cutthroat

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS: If suppression action is taken, use techniques which minimize soil and vegetation disturbance. Avoid heavy equipment use on slopes > 30%. Restrict use of heavy equipment in area. Necessary protection of private in holdings. There are no known eligible heritage concerns within this polygon.

5. AMR STRATEGY -

PLANNED ACTIONS:

1. RESOURCE FUELS TREATMENTS –
2. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS -
3. SUPPRESSION/PRESUPPRESSION – Full suppression within ¼ mile of private in holdings and forest boundary.
4. MONITORING –
5. ESR -

WILDLAND FIRE USE: Yes

C2-R. CALIFORNIA PARK/SAND MOUNTAIN

- *76,524 acres*
- *Communities At Risk:*

Geographic Narrative: This area lies north of Hayden, Co. between Steamboat Lake and the Elkhead Mountains. It occupies a large portion of the western tier of the Rout NF.

Suppression	**Moderate**
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**Moderate**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Moderate**

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION: Aspen, spruce/fir, some lodgepole pine and large open parks characterize this area. The majority of area is being managed to maintain natural conditions by allowing ecological processes to prevail with minimal human intervention. California Park is a special interest area that is managed to protect or enhance unusual characteristics.

   FIRE REGIME:
   CONDITION CLASS:

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE: The primary objective is to allow natural disturbance processes to occur. Natural wildland fire can be managed for fire use or resource benefit. Additional objectives include:
   - Human influences on ecological processes will be limited.
   - Protect private in holdings.
   - Provide some form of protection for California Park Guard Station (A3-02) and Sand Mtn Communication Site (A2-09).
   - Fall outfitter camp(s) near Shield Mountain, and Sand Mountain/First Creek area.
   - Consider/Protect Natural Plant Communities: *Salix boothii/Mesic graminoid* (Riparian Willow Carr).
   - Prevent spread of known Weeds: Unidentified Knapp-Weed and Yellow Toadflax.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS/CONSIDERATIONS:

   - WATERSHED & SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

6th Level Watershed	Watershed Name	Acres	Recommended Upper Limit, % Burned	Recommended Allowable AcresTo Burn	Forest Plan Rating	Special Considerations
140500010606	Lower Willow Cr	16378	30	4913	low	Pearl Lake; Boreal Toad sightings at Pearl Lake
140500010607	Upper Willow Cr	17507	10	1751	High	Hahns Peak Lake/Steamboat Lake
140500010609	Sand Cr	6893	30	2068	low	
140500010611	Smith Cr	3352	30	1006	low	CRCT in watershed; Boreal Toad Sightings
140500010801	Elkhead Cr	38985	10	3898	high	Elkhead Reservoir; CRCT in watershed: Torso Creek Boreal Toad Breeding Site (T10N, R87W, S34), also other amphibians in the watershed
140500010802	North Fk Elkhead	12178	10	1218	high	Elkhead Reservoir; CRCT in watershed

	Cr					
140500010803	Calf/Mill Creeks	2936	30	881	low	
140500030105	Lower S.Fk. Little Snake	2604	30	781	Low	
140500030106	Upper S.Fk. Little Snake	11767	30	3530	Low	CRCT in watershed
140500030107	Lower King Solormon Cr	6934	30	2080	Low	
140500030110	Bedrock Cr	4671	30	1401	low	
140500030301	Slater Cr	24469	10	2447	High	CRCT in watershed
140500011204	Dry Fork Cr	5126	30	1538	low	

CRCT=Colorado River

- WILDLIFE
  - A substantial amount of Columbian sharp-tailed grouse (CSTG) habitat within this Polygon. All lek locations will need to be protected. All locations of Idaho fescue plantings will also need to be protected. Suppress fires in CSTG habitat (mountain shrub, sagebrush, and aspen) during nesting and brood rearing seasons (mid May to mid August). Strictly adhere to the guidelines for CSTG listed under general guidelines.
  - This polygon spans over sections of the Bears Ears LAU (Lynx Analysis Unit), Quaker Mountain LAU, and Sand LAU. Directives found in the "Common Resource Guidelines" should be utilized when applicable.
  - Bears Ears LAU: An estimated total of 2.95% of lynx habitat is considered "unsuitable" within the Bears Ears LAU. There are no urgent suppression recommendations for this area.
  - Quaker Mountain LAU: An estimated total of 4.07% of lynx habitat is considered "unsuitable" within the Quaker Mountain LAU. Strong suppression efforts are recommended in lynx denning and winter forage habitat (spruce/fir) based on the limited amount of total acreages of these types of lynx habitat found in this LAU.
  - Sand LAU: An estimated total of 1.55% of lynx habitat is considered "unsuitable" within the Sand LAU. There are no urgent suppression recommendations for this area.

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS: If suppression action is taken, use techniques which minimize soil and vegetation disturbance. Restrict use of heavy equipment in area, avoid heavy equipment use on slopes > 30%. Necessary protection of private in holdings. There are no known eligible heritage concerns within this polygon. There is a historic trail, which may need sections evaluated.

5. AMR STRATEGY -

PLANNED ACTIONS:

1. RESOURCE FUELS TREATMENTS –
2. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS -
3. SUPPRESSION/PRESUPPRESSION – Full suppression within ¼ mile of private in holdings, improvements and forest boundary
4. MONITORING –
5. ESR -

WILDLAND FIRE USE: Yes

C3-R. DOME PEAK/SCOTT RUN

- *19,613 acres*
- *Communities At Risk:*

Geographic Narrative: This area is located Northeast of Clark, Co. It is bordered to the east by the North Fork of the Elk River and to the west by Farwell Mountain. The Seedhouse corridor and Elk River proper border the southern edge of the polygon.

Suppression	**Moderate**
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**Moderate**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Moderate**

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION: Spruce/fir, lodgepole pine, aspen and grasslands dominate this area. Vegetation will exist in a range of age classes to promote multiple uses and quality wildlife habitat. Forest vegetation will be generally influenced by natural conditions and allow ecological processes to prevail with minimal human intervention. Large patches of blowdown can be found in the area.

   FIRE REGIME:
   CONDITION CLASS:

Fire History: In August 2002, the Hinman fire burned 16,839 total acres. 5445 acres burned within this polygon; of these acres 1877 are considered moderate to high burn severity. This fire was started by lightning and had one major wind driven event. It burned within lodgepole pine and spruce/fir, much of which was blowdown material from the 1997 Routt Divide Blowdown. Widespread beetle infestation also contributed to fire spread.

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE: The primary objective is to allow natural disturbance processes to occur. Natural wildland fire can be managed for fire use or resource benefit. Additional objectives include:
   - Summer/fall outfitter camp in upper Trail Creek.
   - Consider significant beetle infestations and blowdown
   - Some form of protection for adjacent private land and cabins in Diamond Park.
   - Consider/Protect locally rare plant sites including; *Allium schoenoprasum* (Wild Chives).
   - Prevent spread of known weeds including Musk Thistle.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS/CONSIDERATIONS:
   - WILDLIFE : This polygon resides within the Upper Elk LAU (Lynx Analysis Unit). An estimated total of 16.02% of lynx habitat is considered "unsuitable" within this LAU. There are high suppression recommendations for this area. There is a high percentage of unsuitable lynx habitat in the area, total LAU acreage is about 90,000, whereas lynx denning and winter forage acres are 22,634 and 23,748 respectively. Utilize directives found in the "Common Resource Guidelines for the Routt National Forest" when applicable.

   - WATERSHED & SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

6th Level Watershed	Watershed Name	Acres	Recommended Upper Limit, % Burned	Recommended Allowable Acres To Burn	Forest Plan Rating	Special Considerations

140500010601	North Fk.Elk River	26301	20	0	mod	Elk River Eligible Wild+Scenic Rivers; Upper Buck Mtn Boreal Toad Breeding Site (T10N, R83W, S10): CRCT in Lost Dog Creek and Wilderness Lakes
140500010605	Hinman Cr	15705	30	4016	low	
140500030102	Up. Mid. Fk. Little Snake	19125	10	1912	high	

CRCT=Colorado River Cutthroat

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS/CONSIDERATIONS: Areas of heavy blowdown exist.

   HERITAGE RESOURCE CONSIDERATIONS: There are three potentially eligible sites in the polygon that need evaluation before fire burns in the sites.
   - Sites 5RT.1315 (DIAMOND PARK PREHISTORIC) is a open lithic scatter. This site is at low risk to direct fire effects.
   - Site 5RT.821 (CORBET CABIN COMPLEX) is a historic cabin complex in excellent condition. This site is potentially eligible, but was exchanged to private land as part of a Trespass land transfer.
   - Site 5RT.520.5 (FIRELINE DRIVEWAY~WYOMING TRAIL SEGMENT) is an eligible trail which runs through the polygon. This trail should not be used for fire control line. The trail is considered at low risk from direct fire impacts, but may have post-fire erosion concerns. This site will need post-fire evaluation by an archaeologist.

   FIRE USE CONSIDERATIONS: When considering Fire Use within or that may affect this polygon, consideration to the higher resource complexity must be address. Due to lynx habitat unsuitability and degree of moderate to high severity burn already within this polygon, fire use at or above the 85th percentile Energy Release Component (ERC) should be reviewed within the context of this polygons resource constraints/considerations.

5. AMR STRATEGY -

PLANNED ACTIONS:

1. RESOURCE FUELS TREATMENTS –
2. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS -
3. SUPPRESSION/PRESUPPRESSION –
4. MONITORING –
5. ESR -

WILDLAND FIRE USE: Yes

C4-R. KETTLE LAKES RESEARCH NATURAL AREA

- *2,787 acres*
- *Communities At Risk:*

Geographic Narrative: This area is located in the northwest portion of Jackson County on Parks District.

Suppression	**Moderate**
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**Moderate**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Moderate**

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION: This area is characterized by natural small lakes in lodgepole and spruce/fir setting. The area is managed to maintain natural conditions by allowing ecological processes to prevail with minimal human intervention.

   FIRE REGIME:
   CONDITION CLASS:

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE: The primary objective is to restore/maintain natural fire regime. The desired condition is to allow natural wildland fire to occur and restore natural fire regime. Natural wildland fire can be managed for fire use or resource benefit. Additional objectives include:
   - Protect/Learn more about TES plant sites including *Drosera rotundifolia* (Roundleaf Sundew-G5-S2), *Eriphorum gracile* (Slender Cottongrass-G5-S2) and *Cypripedium fasciculatum* (Purple's Lady Slipper-G4-S3) and other locally rare plant sites including *Carex limosa* (Mud Sedge-G5-S2) and *Carex lasiocarpa* (Slender Sedge-G5-S1).

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS/CONSIDERATIONS:
   - WILDLIFE: This polygon resides within the Red Canyon LAU. An estimated total of 2.85% of lynx habitat is considered "unsuitable" within the Bears Ears LAU. There are no urgent suppression recommendations for this area. Utilize directives found in the "Common Resource Guidelines for the Routt National Forest" when applicable.

   - WATERSHED & SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

6th Level Watershed	Watershed Name	Acres	Recommended Upper Limit, % Burned	Recommended Allowable AcresTo Burn	Forest Plan Rating	Special Considerations
101800010602	North Fork	18818	30	5646	low	Amphibian sightings in watershed
101800020301	S.FK.Big Cr	13696	30	4109	low	No dipping out of Big Creek Lakes; Boreal Toad and other amphibian sightings plus capshell snail in Upper Big Creek Lake

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS: Use perimeter or prescription control as the primary wildland fire management strategies. Avoid use of heavy equipment within this area. No dipping in Upper Big Creek Lake.

5. AMR STRATEGY -

PLANNED ACTIONS:

1. RESOURCE FUELS TREATMENTS –
2. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS -
3. SUPPRESSION/PRESUPPRESSION –
4. MONITORING –
5. ESR -

WILDLAND FIRE USE: Yes

C5-R. PLATTE RIVER WILDERNESS AND PLATTE RIVER CORRIDOR

- *8,041 acres*
- *Communities At Risk:*

Suppression	**Moderate**
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**Moderate**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Moderate**

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION: This area includes the North Platte River Wilderness, Pinkham Mountain Special Interest Area, and the North Platte River corridor. The area is managed from fire perspective to maintain natural conditions by allowing ecological processes to prevail with minimal human intervention.

   FIRE REGIME:
   CONDITION CLASS:

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE: The primary objective is to restore/maintain natural fire regime. The desired condition is to allow natural wildland fire to occur and restore natural fire regime. Natural wildland fire can be managed for fire use or resource benefit. Additional objectives include:
   - Protect heritage site (burial tree) of high significance.
   - Protect bald eagle nest sites if possible.
   - Provide some protection to Douglas fir species within the North Platte River corridor.
   - Protect Routt Access boat launch structures.
   - Consider/Protect TES plants: An Endangered Plant is documented in this polygon. A historic collection (1930) of the Endangered Plant, *Phacelia formosula* (North Park Phacelia) is documented in the CNHP GIS/Database. Refer to TES plant GIS to insure this and other known locally rare plant sites including; *Allium schoenoprasum* (Wild Chives) are protected.
   - Prevent spread of known weeds including Musk Thistle.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS/CONSIDERATIONS:
   - WILDLIFE: There are two bald eagle nest sites within this polygon. Protect these nest sites and maintain a ¼ mile "no disturbance" buffer around them. This polygon resides within an area that is not in a designated lynx LAU. The lynx conservation strategy does not apply in the NA LAU.

   - WATERSHED & SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

6th Level Watershed	Watershed Name	Acres	Recommended Upper Limit, % Burned	Recommended Allowable AcresTo Burn	Forest Plan Rating	Special Considerations
101800020101	Camp Cr	11368	10	1137	high	Amphibian sightings in watershed
101800020102	Salt Cr	5503	30	1651	low	North Platte Eligible Wild River
101800020108	Three Mile Cr	134	30	40	low	

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS/CONSIDERATIONS:
   - Endangered Plant documented in this polygon. Consult a natural resource specialist immediately in the case of a fire and/or prior to designing projects in this polygon.

- If *Phacelia formosula* (North Park Phacelia) is threatened initiate Section 7 consultation with Fish and Wildlife Services for the endangered plant, *Phacelia formosula* (North Park Phacelia). Emergency procedures under Section 7 provide for expedited informal consultation for fire suppression and related activities at the time the action is taken. See Endangered Species Consultation Handbook, pages 8-3 and 8-4, describe emergency procedures, if adverse effects of the action have occurred or are expected.
- Refer to the 1986 Recovery Plan for the endangered plant, North Park Phacelia.
- Utilize Minimum Impact Management Actions (MIMA) (Appendix C, Chapter 7, Exhibit 1) within 1 mile of known Endangered Plants and within 1/8th mile of TES plant sites, Natural Plant Communities, or Noxious Weed Sites.
- Use of motorized equipment in Wilderness requires Forest Supervisor approval.
- Use MIST within Platte River Wilderness. Consult a Wilderness Resource Advisor for appropriate tactics.
- Use specific MIST within the North Platte River corridor, and the special interest area whenever possible.
- If roads are created, due to fire suppression activities, they will be rehabilitated as soon as it is practical to do so. Rehabilitation in this case means additional travel will be very difficult on these routes, and the potential soil and water impacts will be mitigated.

HERITAGE RESOURCE CONSIDERATIONS:

- Site 5JA. 14 is an eligible a tree scaffold site. This site is at the highest possible risk to fire and is a 'no go' for fire if the burn is within five miles of site. This site represents a single unique resources on this forest. An archaeologist will be called immediately.
- Site 5JA.15 is an un-evaluated site that may be at risk from fire. If fire is within one mile the fire is a 'no go', if the fire is further away an archaeologist could be sent to evaluate the site while the fire is burning and provide necessary mitigations.
- Heritage Resource advisor notification required for any fire within this polygon. Until the archaeologist is consulted this polygon is considered a no-go fire use from a heritage standpoint. Archaeological sites location maps available from Heritage program.

5. AMR STRATEGY –

PLANNED ACTIONS:

1. RESOURCE FUELS TREATMENTS – Refer to the 1986 Recovery Plan for North Park Phacelia. Visit documented site of the endangered plant, *Phacelia formosula* in June 2002 to attempt to confirm or negate its presence.

2. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS -

3. SUPPRESSION/PRESUPPRESSION –

4. MONITORING –

5. ESR -

WILDLAND FIRE USE: Yes

C6-R. SLAVONIA/SOUTH FORK ELK

- *7,860 acres*
- *Communities At Risk:*

Geographic Narrative: This area is bordered by the Mt. Zirkel Wilderness to the west and includes areas of the Middle and South Fork of the Elk River. It is located near the terminus of the Seedhouse corridor.

Suppression	**Moderate**
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**Moderate**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Moderate**

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION: Alpine conifer forests of spruce/fir characterize this area. The majority of area is being managed to maintain natural conditions by allowing ecological processes to prevail. Area of significant blowdown and beetle infestations are present. The area is considered high use as front country and major access point to the Mt. Zirkel Wilderness.

   FIRE REGIME:
   CONDITION CLASS:

Fire History: The Hinman Fire of August 2002 burned 16,839 acres. 1771 acres associated with this fire burned within the Slavonia/South Fork Elk polygon; of these acres 1097 where considered moderate to high severity. The fire was associated with large patches of blowdown and widespread beetle infestations.

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE: The primary objective is to allow natural disturbance processes to occur. Natural wildland fire can be managed for fire use or resource benefit. Additional objectives include:
   - Human influences on ecological processes will be limited.
   - Consider heavy areas of blowdown and significant beetle infestations.
   - Consider/Protect known TES plants including *Cypripedium fasciculatum* (Purple's Lady Slipper) and other locally rare plant sites including *Trillium ovatum* (Western Wake-Robin) are protected.
   - Consider/Protect Natural Plant Communities: *Abies lasiocarpa-Picea engelmannii/Mertensia cilia* (Montane Riparian Forests).

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS/CONSIDERATIONS:
   - WILDLIFE: This polygon resides within the Upper Elk LAU. An estimated total of 16.02% of lynx habitat is considered "unsuitable" within this LAU. There are high suppression recommendations for this area. There is a high percentage of unsuitable lynx habitat in the area, total LAU acreage is about 90,000, whereas lynx denning and winter forage acres are 22,634 and 23,748 respectively. Utilize directives found in the "Common Resource Guidelines for the Routt National Forest" when applicable.

   - WATERSHED & SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

6th Level Watershed	Watershed Name	Acres	Recommended Upper Limit, % Burned	Recommended Allowable AcresTo Burn	Forest Plan Rating	Special Considerations
140500010603	Middle Fk Elk River	13371	30	2128	low	Elk River Eligible Wild+Scenic Rivers
140500010604	South Fk Elk River	21769	30	4424	low	Elk River Eligible Wild+Scenic Rivers; CRCT in Wilderness Lakes

CRCT=Colorado River Cutthroat

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS:
   - Consider the changing fire environment with the blowdown and heavy beetle infestations.
   - There are no known eligible heritage concerns within this polygon.

5. AMR STRATEGY -

PLANNED ACTIONS:

1. RESOURCE FUELS TREATMENTS –

2. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS -

3. SUPPRESSION/PRESUPPRESSION –

4. MONITORING –

5. ESR -

WILDLAND FIRE USE: Yes

- FIRE USE CONSIDERATIONS: When considering Fire Use within or that may affect this polygon, consideration to the higher resource complexity must be address. Due to lynx habitat unsuitability and degree of moderate to high severity burn already within this polygon, fire use at or above the 85th percentile Energy Release Component (ERC) should be reviewed within the context of this polygons resource constraints/considerations.

C7-R. SODA MOUNTAIN/SUMMIT PARK/WEST SWAMP PARK

- *17,496 acres*
- *Communities At Risk:*

Geographic Narrative: This area is located along the southwestern Mt. Zirkel Wilderness boundary. It is one polygon with three distinct, noncontiguous areas along the Mt. Zirkel foreground.

Suppression	**Moderate**
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**Moderate**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Moderate**

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION: This area is predominantly managed to provide backcountry recreation opportunities in a landscape with natural appearance. Conifer and aspen are the predominate vegetation type with some areas of blowdown. The desired condition is to allow vegetation patterns to be influenced by natural disturbances processes.

   FIRE REGIME:
   CONDITION CLASS:

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE: The primary objective is to allow natural processes to occur. Natural wildland fire can be managed for fire use or resource benefit. Additional objectives include:
   - Summer/Fall outfitter camps just outside wilderness boundary on ridge between at Corral Creek/Ditch Creek.
   - Some areas of blowdown.
   - Consider/Protect known TES plants including *Ipomopsis aggregata ssp weberi* (Rabbit Ears Gilia).
   - Consider/Protect Natural Plant Communities including *Abies lasiocarpa-Picea engelmannii/Alnus incana* (Montane Riparian Forests) and *Salix drummondiana/Calamagrostis Canadensis* (Lower Montane Willow Carrs).

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS/CONSIDERATIONS:
   - WILDLIFE: This polygon resides within the Lower Elk LAU. An estimated total of 4.47% of lynx habitat is considered "unsuitable" within this LAU. There are no urgent suppression recommendations for this area. Directives found in the "Common Resource Guidelines" should be utilized when applicable.

   - WATERSHED & SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

6th Level Watershed	Watershed Name	Acres	Recommended Upper Limit, % Burned	Recommended Allowable AcresTo Burn	Forest Plan Rating	Special Considerations
140500010503	Soda Cr	14636	30	4391	low	Boreal Toad Sightings
140500010612	Big Cr	26687	30	8006	low	CRCT in Wilderness Lakes
140500010613	Mad Cr	15182	30	4555	low	CRCT in Wilderness Lakes
140500010615	Hot Springs Cr	6481	10	648	high	Strawberry Park Hot Springs

CRCT=Colorado River Cutthroat

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS/CONSIDERATIONS: Consider Resource advisor and use of MIMA. Heritage resource consideration: (5RT.432 BIG CK RIDGE CABIN). This resource is considered at high risk from fire. This resource will need to be evaluated if fire is to burn in the immediate area. Inform heritage resource advisor if activity occurs. There are no known heritage concerns within this polygon.

5. AMR STRATEGY -

PLANNED ACTIONS:

1. RESOURCE FUELS TREATMENTS –

2. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS -

3. SUPPRESSION/PRESUPPRESSION –

4. MONITORING –

5. ESR -

WILDLAND FIRE USE: Yes

C8-R. LONE PINE CREEK SOUTH TO BEAVER CREEK

- *13,276 acres*
- *Communities At Risk:*

Geographic Narrative: This area is located on the west side of Jackson County on Parks District. The east side borders private land and the west side borders Mt. Zirkel wilderness. The majority of the area is inaccessible by road. The Grizzly-Helena trail traverses this area.

Suppression	**Moderate**
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**Moderate**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Moderate**

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION: This area is predominantly managed to provide recreation opportunities on primitive roads and trails in a landscape with a natural appearance and be relatively undisturbed or slightly disturbed by human activity. Natural fires will generally be allowed to burn to natural barriers.

   FIRE REGIME:
   CONDITION CLASS:

Fire History: In August 2002 the Burn Ridge fire burned 14,120 total acres. 917 acres burned within this polygon. Moderate – Severe acres burned in this polygon 460. This fire burned across or spotted over the continental divide with forest at this elevation consisting mostly of alpine tundra and ribbon forests. The fire was lightning caused and gathered momentum within heavy blowdown fuels and wide spread beetle infestations.

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE: The primary objective is to allow natural processes to occur. Natural fires will generally be allowed to burn to natural barriers. Natural wildland fire can be managed for fire use or resource benefit. Additional objectives include:
   - Provide some protection to private land within and adjacent to the Forest.
   - Consider/Protect locally rare plant sites including; *Azaleastrum albiflorum* (White Flowered Azalea) and *Carex viridula* (Green Sedge).

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS/CONSIDERATIONS:
   - WILDLIFE: This polygon resides within the Red Canyon LAU. An estimated total of 2.85% of lynx habitat is considered "unsuitable" within the Bears Ears LAU. There are no urgent suppression recommendations for this area. Utilize directives found in the "Common Resource Guidelines for the Routt National Forest" portion of this document when applicable.

   - WATERSHED & SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

6th Level Watershed	Watershed Name	Acres	Recommended Upper Limit, % Burned	Recommended Allowable AcresTo Burn	Forest Plan Rating	Special Considerations
101800010501	Roaring Fork	13262	30	2905	low	Red Canyon/Roaring Fk Wild River, Boreal Toad Breeding at Spike Lake (T8N,R83W,S12)

101800010502	Raspberry Cr	7691	30	2307	low	Boreal Toad and other Amphibian sightings in watershed
101800010503	Beaver Cr	6252	30	1876	low	
101800010604	Hell Cr	1368	30	410	low	

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS/CONSIDERATIONS: Avoid creating roads or trails whenever possible. If these routes are created through fire-related activities, rehabilitate and obliterate these routes as soon as it is practical to do so. No dipping at Spike Lake in wilderness, Boreal Toad Breeding. No dipping out of Delaney Buttes Lakes due to whirling disease. Use perimeter or prescription control as wildland fire management strategy. Restrict use of heavy equipment. Consider Resource advisor and use of MIMA. Very limited road access. There are no known heritage concerns within this polygon.

5. AMR STRATEGY -

PLANNED ACTIONS:

1. RESOURCE FUELS TREATMENTS –

2. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS -

3. SUPPRESSION/PRESUPPRESSION –

4. MONITORING –

5. ESR -

WILDLAND FIRE USE: Yes

C9-R. NORTH RABBIT EARS PASS

- *19,721 acres*
- *Communities At Risk:*

Geographic Narrative: This area lies north of Rabbit Ears Pass on the Hans Peak/Bears Ears District. It is a relatively roadless area and access is limited

Suppression	**Moderate**
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**Moderate**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Moderate**

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION: Spruce/fir, aspen and lodgepole pine characterize the majority of the area. Many open parks and interspersed meadows can be found. The majority of the area is being managed to maintain natural conditions by allowing ecological processes to prevail with minimal human intervention. Heavy winter and summer recreation occurs throughout.

   FIRE REGIME:
   CONDITION CLASS:

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE: The primary objective is to allow natural disturbance processes to occur. Natural wildland fire can be managed for fire use or resource benefit. Additional objectives include:
   - Consider recreational and the scenic quality of nearby HWY 40.
   - Protect/Consider known TES plant sites including *Ipomopsis aggregata ssp. weberi* (Rabbit Ears Gilia) and other locally rare plant sites of *Liatris ligulistylis* (Gay Feather).

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS/CONSIDERATIONS:
   - WILDLIFE: This polygon resides within the Middle Yampa LAU. An estimated total of 3.95% of lynx habitat is considered "unsuitable" within the Bears Ears LAU. There are no urgent suppression recommendations for this area. Utilize directives found in the "Common Resource Guidelines for the Routt National Forest" portion of this document when applicable.

   - WATERSHED CONSIDERATIONS

6th Level Watershed	Watershed Name	Acres	Recommended Upper Limit, % Burned	Recommended Allowable AcresTo Burn	Forest Plan Rating	Special Considerations
140500010401	Upper Walton Cr	29575	30	8872	low	CRCT in N.F. Walton Creek; Boreal Toad and other Amphibian sightings in watershed

CRCT=Colorado River Cutthroat

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS: If suppression action is taken, use techniques, which minimize soil and vegetation disturbance. Consider proximity of improvements in adjacent polygon B9-R. Limited road access to area. There are no known eligible heritage concerns within this polygon.

5. AMR STRATEGY -

PLANNED ACTIONS:

1. RESOURCE FUELS TREATMENTS –

2. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS -
3. SUPPRESSION/PRESUPPRESSION –
4. MONITORING –
5. ESR -

WILDLAND FIRE USE: Yes

C10-R GREEN CREEK

- *2,526 acres*
- *Communities At Risk:*

Geographic Narrative: This area is south of Rabbit Ears Pass on the Yampa Ranger District. It is bordered by the Sarvis Creek Wilderness to the south and east. Access to the area is limited.

Suppression	**Moderate**
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**Moderate**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Moderate**

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION: The area is represented by contiguous conifer forests with a predominance of lodgepole pine. The area is managed to allow natural processes to occur. Forested vegetation patterns and successional condition will generally be influenced by natural disturbance processes including, but not limited to, fire, insects, and disease.

   FIRE REGIME:
   CONDITION CLASS:

Fire History: In August 2002 the Green Creek fire burned 4,258 total acres. 73 acres burned within this polygon; 31 of these acres are considered moderate to high burn severity. The fire had numerous large run days and burned within a lodgpole pine forest.

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE: The primary objective is to allow natural disturbance processes to occur. Natural wildland fire can be managed for fire use or resource benefit. Additional objectives include: Human influences on ecological processes will be limited.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS/CONSIDERATIONS:
   - WILDLIFE: This polygon resides within the Rabbit Ears LAU. An estimated total of 6.32% of lynx habitat is considered "unsuitable" within the Bears Ears LAU. There are moderate to high suppression recommendations for this area. There is a low percentage of unsuitable lynx habitat in the area, however, the total LAU acreage is about 46,422. Lynx denning and winter forage acres are limited to 10,900 and 13,050 respectively. Utilize directives found in the "Common Resource Guidelines for the Routt National Forest" portion of this document when applicable.

   - WATERSHED & SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

6th Level Watershed	Watershed Name	Acres	Recommended Upper Limit, % Burned	Recommended Allowable AcresTo Burn	Forest Plan Rating	Special Considerations
140500010303	Harrison Cr	12416	20	2483	mod	Lake Catamount directly downstream
140500010304	Green Cr	6367	20	754	low	Lake Catamount directly downstream

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS:
   - If suppression action is taken, use techniques that minimize soil and vegetation disturbance.
   - Restrict use of heavy equipment in area.
   - Heritage resource considerations:
   - Eligible site 5RT.553 exists in this polygon. This site is listed as an open camp and is surrounded by steep slopes. If a fire is started within one-mile heritage will consider this a 'no go'. If the site

is further than one mile, a heritage specialist will be required to visit the site during the fire and conduct mitigation as needed to prevent fire effects.

5. AMR STRATEGY –

PLANNED ACTIONS:

1. RESOURCE FUELS TREATMENTS –
2. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS -
3. SUPPRESSION/PRESUPPRESSION –
4. MONITORING –
5. ESR -

WILDLAND FIRE USE: Yes

C11-R. ARAPAHOE RIDGE

- *16,516 acres*
- *Communities At Risk:*

Geographic Narrative: This area lies in the southern portion of Jackson County on the Parks District. It has few roads and is a dominant feature in the landscape.

Suppression	**Moderate**
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**Moderate**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Moderate**

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION: Lodgepole pine, aspen, spruce-fir, and large open parks along ridge top characterize this area. The area is being managed to maintain natural conditions by allowing ecological processes to prevail with minimal human intervention.

   FIRE REGIME:
   CONDITION CLASS:

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE: The primary objective is to allow natural disturbance processes to occur. Natural wildland fire can be managed for fire use or resource benefit. Additional objectives include:
   - Protection for Rabbit Ears Divide comm. site (A2-08)
   - Maintain the non-motorized and unroaded character of this area.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS/CONSIDERATIONS:
   - WILDLIFE: This polygon resides within the Sheep Mountain LAU. An estimated total of 6.11% of lynx habitat is considered "unsuitable" within the Bears Ears LAU. There are no urgent suppression recommendations for this area. Utilize directives found in the "Common Resource Guidelines for the Routt National Forest" when applicable.

   - WATERSHED CONSIDERATIONS

6th Level Watershed	Watershed Name	Acres	Recommended Upper Limit, % Burned	Recommended Allowable AcresTo Burn	Forest Plan Rating	Special Considerations
101800010101	Arapahoe Cr	20279	10	2028	high	Slack-Weiss Reservoir, Boreal Toad sightings and amphibian breeding in watershed
101800010102	Buffalo Cr.	7659	10	766	high	
101800010103	Coyote Cr.	2217	30	665	low	
101800010205	Rock Cr	10235	10	1023	high	
140100011201	Troublesome Cr	9184	30	2755	low	CRCT in watershed

CRCT=Colorado River Cutthroat

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS/CONSIDERATIONS: If suppression action is taken, use techniques that minimize soil and vegetation disturbance. Restrict use of heavy equipment in area to maintain roadless character. Use specific MIMA suppression tactics per resource advisor direction. There are no known heritage concerns within this polygon.

5. AMR STRATEGY -

PLANNED ACTIONS:

1. RESOURCE FUELS TREATMENTS –
2. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS -
3. SUPPRESSION/PRESUPPRESSION –
4. MONITORING –
5. ESR -

WILDLAND FIRE USE: Yes

C12-R. JACK CREEK

- *12,534 Acres*
- *Communities At Risk:*

Geographic Narrative: This area includes primarily the Jack Creek watershed, with portions of Illinois River and Michigan River basins. It includes private inholdings and a large portion is high elevation backcountry.

Suppression	**Moderate**
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**Moderate**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Moderate**

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION: This area is characterized by lodgepole pine, aspen, and spruce-fir. Large open parks occur along ridge tops. The area is being managed to maintain natural conditions by allowing ecological processes to prevail with minimal human intervention.

   FIRE REGIME:
   CONDITION CLASS:

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE: The primary objective is to allow natural disturbance processes to occur. Natural wildland fire can be managed for fire use or resource benefit. Additional objectives include:
   - Non-motorized objective outside wilderness
   - Protect private in holdings.
   - Consider/Protect known TES plant sites including: *Cypripedium fasciculatum* (Purple's Lady Slipper) and other locally rare plant sites including *Allium schoenoprasum var sibiricum* (Wild Chives) *Botrychium lunaria* (Common Moonwort) are protected.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS/CONSIDERATIONS:
   - WILDLIFE: This polygon resides within the Owl Mountain LAU. An estimated total of 7.22% of lynx habitat is considered "unsuitable" within the Owl Mountain LAU. There are high suppression recommendations for this area, specifically in lynx winter and denning habitat (spruce/fir) due to low acreages of those types of lynx habitat exist in this area. Directives found in the "Common Resource Guidelines" should be utilized when applicable.

   - WATERSHED:

6th Level Watershed	Watershed Name	Acres	Recommended Upper Limit, % Burned	Recommended Allowable AcresTo Burn	Forest Plan Rating	Special Considerations
101800010201	Illinois River	11544	30	3463	low	
101800010202	Jack Cr	16453	20	3291	mod	CRCT in Upper Jack Creek; amphibian sightings in watershed
101800010205	Rock Cr	10235	10	1023	high	
101800010301	S.Fk.Michigan River	23067	30	6920	low	Amphibain sightings in watershed
101800010302	Michigan River	1188	30	356	low	

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS: If suppression action is taken, use techniques that minimize soil and vegetation disturbance. Use suppression action if fire is within ½ mile of Teller City (A3-19R). Restrict use of heavy equipment outside wilderness. Notify County Sheriff if request heavy equipment or aircraft for suppression on private property.

5. AMR STRATEGY -

PLANNED ACTIONS:

1. RESOURCE FUELS TREATMENTS –

2. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS -

3. SUPPRESSION/PRESUPPRESSION –

4. MONITORING –

5. ESR -

WILDLAND FIRE USE: Yes

C13-R. TROUBLESOME AREA

- *46,031 acres*
- *Communities At Risk:*

Geographic Narrative: This area is in Grand County on the Parks District. It is predominantly unroaded but does have private road access to private in-holdings.

Suppression	**Moderate**
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**Moderate**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Moderate**

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION: This area is characterized by lodgepole pine. Mountain Pine Beetle could cause extensive loss, if populations continue to spread at current rates. The area is part of a wilderness study area, thus is currently being managed to maintain natural conditions by allowing ecological processes to prevail with minimal human intervention. The Forest Plan does allow for management due to insect epidemic.

   FIRE REGIME:
   CONDITION CLASS:

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE: The primary objective is to allow natural disturbance processes to occur. Natural wildland fire can be managed for fire use or resource benefit. Additional objectives include: Maintain the non-motorized and unroaded character of this area.
   - Allow for some form of protection to private in-holdings.
   - Several permitted outfitter/guides exist summer and fall.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS/CONSIDERATIONS:
   - WILDLIFE: This Polygon spans over sections of the Sheep Mountain LAU (Lynx Analysis Unit) and the Troublesome LAU. Utilize directives found in the "Common Resource Guidelines for the Routt National Forest" when applicable.
     → Sheep Mountain LAU: An estimated total of 6.11% of lynx habitat is considered "unsuitable" within the Sheep Mountain LAU. There are no urgent suppression recommendations for this area.
     → Troublesome LAU: An estimated total of 3.14% of lynx habitat is considered "unsuitable" within the Troublesome LAU. There are high suppression recommendations for this LAU due to low acreages of lynx habitat that exist in this area, specifically in lynx winter and denning habitat (spruce/fir).

   - WATERSHED

6th Level Watershed	Watershed Name	Acres	Recommended Upper Limit, % Burned	Recommended Allowable AcresTo Burn	Forest Plan Rating	Special Considerations
140100011202	Haystack Cr	12590	30	3777	low	CRCT in watershed
140100011203	Upper E.Fk.Troublesome	11173	30	3352	low	CRCT in watershed
140100011205	Lower E.Fk.Troublesome	19970	30	5991	low	CRCT in watershed
140100011206	Round Cr	1290	30	387	low	
140100011207	Round Gulch	4343	30	1303	low	

CRCT=Colorado River Cutthroat

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS: If suppression action is taken, use techniques that minimize soil and vegetation disturbance. Avoid heavy equipment use on slopes > 30%. Use specific MIMA (that leave little to no trace of human intervention after the fire activity ceases) if possible. No right-of-way access, notify county sheriff.

5. AMR STRATEGY -

PLANNED ACTIONS:

1. RESOURCE FUELS TREATMENTS –

2. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS -

3. SUPPRESSION/PRESUPPRESSION –

4. MONITORING – Botany Field Trip, 2002.

5. ESR -

WILDLAND FIRE USE: Yes

C14-R PAGODA/BUNKER BASIN

- *70,855 Acres*
- *Communities At Risk:*

Geographic Narrative: Portions of this unit are a buffer strip that is adjacent to the west side of the Flat Tops Wilderness. For this area refer to the Flat Tops Fire Management Plan (Pyramid FMU 1105-1). The remainder of this unit is in the Pagoda Roadless Area. This is part of the largest roadless area in the State of Colorado.

Suppression	**Moderate**
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**Moderate**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Moderate**

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION: Spruce/ fir dominates with a large beetle-kill spruce component that occurred in the 1940's. Aspen and oak brush stands occupy some of the lower elevation terrain. Subalpine fir decline is evident throughout the unit and may affect fire intensities. Forested vegetation patterns and successional condition will generally be influenced by natural disturbance processes including, but not limited to, fire, insects and disease.

   FIRE REGIME:
   CONDITION CLASS:

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE: The majority of this unit is managed for non-motorized backcountry recreation. Natural wildland fire can be managed for fire use or resource benefit. Additional objectives include:
   - Several permitted outfitter/guide activities exist within this area.
   - Some form of protection for Pyramid Guard Station (A3-08), Vaughn Lake Campground (A1-19) and Sand Peak Communication Site (A2-10)
   - Consider high use Scenic By-way and associated scenic qualities.
   - Consider expected high use during big game hunting seasons.
   - Prevent spread of known weeds including: Yellow Toadflax, Canada Thistle, Leafy Spurge.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS/CONSIDERATIONS:
   - WILDLIFE: This polygon resides within the Pagoda LAU. An estimated total of 7.86% of lynx habitat is considered "unsuitable" within the Pagoda LAU. There are no urgent suppression recommendations for this area. Directives found in the "Common Resource Guidelines" should be utilized when applicable.

   - WATERSHED

6th Level Watershed	Watershed Name	Acres	Recommended Upper Limit, % Burned	Recommended Allowable AcresTo Burn	Forest Plan Rating	Special Considerations
140500010901	Upper E.Fk.Williams Fk	25192	30	5075	low	CRCT in watershed
140500010902	Bunker Cr	8980	30	2694	low	CRCT in watershed; Aerator in Haley Reservoir

140500010903	Poose Cr	15203	30	4561	low	CRCT in watershed; Aerator in Vaughn Lake; Amphibains
140500010904	Lower E.Fk.Williams Fk	7131	30	2139	low	CRCT in watershed
140500011001	South Fk Williams Fk	15329	30	4599	low	CRCT in watershed
140500011002	Pagoda Cr	11296	30	3389	low	CRCT in watershed; Boreal Toad sightings
140500011004	Pine Cr	5365	30	1610	low	CRCT in watershed
140500011005	Beaver Cr	13767	30	4130	low	CRCT in watershed

CRCT=Colorado River Cut Throat

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS:
   - Avoid heavy equipment use on slopes > 30%
   - Access due to the roadless nature of this unit, foot and engine access could be problematic. This unit receives heavy public use during the big game seasons.
   - For the area south and east of the scenic byway follow established direction contained in the Flat Tops Fire Management Plan.
   - Cyclone Blowdown event exist within the area.
   - Heritage resource considerations:
   - There is one Rock Art sites in this polygon. This site is at high risk from fire and is in need of evaluation. If a fire starts within one mile of the known site location, this will require a 'no go' from heritage until the site is evaluated. At present, the Routt Heritage program is requesting the site record (5RT.698 pictograph site.) from the CSHPO.
   - Two sites are of special concern. Site 5RB.2881 is a Stone Circle Site listed as Not Eligible. This determination is most likely not correct and needs a current evaluation. Site 5RB.2746 is a ditch with one section evaluated as not eligible.
   - In addition, there is one lithic scatter known in the project area. The one lithic scatter is considered a low risk site and needs to be evaluated with respect to NRHP eligibly.
   - The sites needing evaluation are 5RB.2777, 5RT.509, 5RT.698, 5RB.2997, 5RB.2881 ELK DRAW STONE CIRCLES, and 5RB.2746 SULLIVAN DITCH>ELKHORN DITCH
   - If the fire is not in the immediate area of the sites, the burn could continue and a fire archaeologist will go to the sites and evaluate sites during the burn. Mitigation measures can be taken based on the archaeological fire field findings.

5. AMR STRATEGY -

PLANNED ACTIONS:

1. RESOURCE FUELS TREATMENTS –

2. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS - Flat Tops Fuel Reduction Project, planning 2005

3. SUPPRESSION/PRESUPPRESSION –

4. MONITORING –

5. ESR -

WILDLAND FIRE USE: Yes

C15-R EAST FLAT TOPS

- *11,327 Acres*
- *Communities At Risk:*

Geographic Narrative: This area is adjacent to the east side of the Flat Tops Wilderness.

Suppression	**Moderate**
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**Moderate**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Moderate**

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION:

   FIRE REGIME:
   CONDITION CLASS:

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE:
   There are no urgent suppression recommendations for this area. Utilize directives found in the "Common Resource Guidelines for the Routt National Forest" portion of this document when applicable.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS/CONSIDERATIONS: Wildlife : This polygon resides within the Dunckley LAU. An estimated total of 5.18% of lynx habitat is considered "unsuitable" within the Dunckley LAU.

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS: Follow established direction contained in the Flat Tops Fire Management Plan. Stillwater FMU1105-2.

5. AMR STRATEGY -

PLANNED ACTIONS:

1. RESOURCE FUELS TREATMENTS –

2. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS -

3. SUPPRESSION/PRESUPPRESSION –

4. MONITORING –

5. ESR -

WILDLAND FIRE USE: Yes

D1-R. MOUNT ZIRKEL WILDERNESS

- *160,256 acres*
- *Communities At Risk:*

Geographic Narrative: This area includes all lands within the boundaries of the Mount Zirkel Wilderness.

Suppression	**Low**
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**Low**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Low**

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION: There is a range of vegetative types throughout the Mount Zirkel Wilderness, ranging from lower-elevation grass/shrub communities, through lodgepole pine and spruce/fir, all the way up to alpine tundra. Significant areas of Routt Divide Blowdown exist. The desired condition is for fire to play its natural role in the ecosystem and to preserve natural conditions. The land should generally appear to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable.

   FIRE REGIME:
   CONDITION CLASS:

Fire History: In July 2001, Mad Creek fire, 1266 total acres. 1266 acres burned within this polygon. Moderate – Severe acres burned in this polygon are unknown. This fire burned primarily within the blowdown spruce/fir fuel type. It was started by lightning.

In August 2002, Hinman fire, 16,839 total acres. 2,677 acres burned within this polygon. Moderate – Severe acres burned in this polygon 734. This fire was started by lightning and had one major wind driven event. It burned within lodgepole pine and spruce/fir fuels, much of which was blowdown material from the October 97 event.

In August 2002, Burnridge fire, 14,120 total acres. 13,196 acres burned within this polygon. Moderate – Severe acres burned in this polygon 4,272. This fire burned across the continental divide in both lodgepole pine and spruce/fir fuels. It was a wind driven fire started by lightning.

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE: The primary objective is to allow natural disturbance processes to occur by allowing fire to play its natural role in the ecosystem. Manage each incident so that the effects of the fire may be evident afterward but the impacts of any management actions are not. Manage natural wildfires for Fire Use for resource benefit, as appropriate. Additional objectives include:
   - Encourage hazard fuels to burn in conjunction with wildfire/Fire Use.
   - Provide for public safety with regard to high recreation use areas or periods.
   - Consider significant areas of Blowdown and beetle infestations.
   - Consider/protect known TES plants: *Azaleastrum albiflorum* (White Flowered Azalea), *Carex lasiocarpa* (Slender Sedge), *Carex limosa* (Mud Sedge), *Carex viridula* (Green Sedge), *Comarum palustre* (Marsh Marigold), *Drosera rotundifolia* (Roundleaf Sundew), *Sagittaria montevidensis ssp calycina* (Long Lobed Arrowhead) and *Selagenella selaginoides* (Northern Spike-Moss) are protected.
   - Consider/protect Natural Plant Communities: *Deschampsia cespitosa/Geum rossii* (Mesic Alpine Meadows), *Abies lasiocarpa/Vaccinium myrtillus* (Subalpine Forests)
   - Rehabilitate burned areas only as necessary for watershed protection or to prevent noxious weed infestations.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS:
   - WILDLIFE: This polygon resides within the Encampment River, the Red Canyon, the Upper Elk, and the Lower Elk LAUs. An estimated total of 4.72%, 2.85%, 16.02%, and 4.47%, respectively,

of lynx habitat is considered "unsuitable" within those LAU's. There are no urgent suppression recommendations for the Encampment River, the Red Canyon, and the Lower Elk LAU's. There are high suppression recommendations for the Upper Elk LAU. Utilize directives found in the "Common Resource Guidelines for the Routt National Forest" portion of this document when applicable. This polygon spans over sections of the Encampment River LAU (Lynx Analysis Unit), Red Canyon LAU, Upper Elk LAU, and the Lower Elk LAU.

- WATERSHED/AQUATICS

6th Level Watershed	Watershed Name	Acres	Recommended Upper Limit, % Burned	Recommended Maximum Burned Acres	Forest Plan Rating	Special Considerations
101800010109	Chedsey Creek	5681	30	1704	low	No dipping out of Teal and Tiago Lakes; amphibian breeding in many ponds around area, plus capshell snail
101800010110	Newcomb Creek	10,092	30	3028	low	Amphibian breeding at FDR 615
101800010501	Roaring Fork Creek	13,262	30	2905	low	Red Canyon/Roaring Fork Wild River, Boreal Toad breeding site at Spike Lake (T8N, R83W, S12)
101800010502	Raspberry Creek	7691	30	2307	low	Boreal Toad and other amphibian sightings in watershed
101800010503	Beaver Creek	6252	30	1876	low	
101800010602	North Fork Creek	18,818	30	5646	low	Amphibian sightings in watershed
101800010603	Lone Pine Creek	15,952	30	4542	low	Boreal Toad and other amphibian sightings in watershed
101800010604	Hell Creek	1368	30	410	low	
101800020301	South Fork Big Creek	13,696	30	4109	low	No dipping out of Big Creek Lakes; Boreal Toad and other amphibian sightings plus capshell snail in Upper Big Creek Lake
101800020302	Middle Fork Big Creek	595	30	178	low	
101800020308	Line Creek	8287	10	829	high	
101800020309	Beaver Creek	9117	10	912	high	
101800020901	Encampment River	15,628	30	4688	low	Encampment eligible Wild River; amphibian sightings in watershed
101800020911	West Fork Encampment River	11,600	30	3480	low	Encampment eligible Wild River
140500010503	Soda Creek	14,636	30	4391	low	Boreal Toad sightings in watershed
140500010601	North Fork Elk River	26,301	20	0	mod	Elk River eligible Wild & Scenic River; Upper Buck Mtn Boreal Toad breeding site (T10N, R83W, S10): CRCT in Lost Dog Creek and wilderness lakes
140500010603	Middle Fork Elk River	13,371	30	2128	low	Elk River eligible Wild & Scenic River
140500010604	South Fork Elk River	21,769	30	4424	low	Elk River eligible Wild & Scenic River; CRCT in wilderness lakes
140500010612	Big Creek	26,687	30	6556	low	CRCT in wilderness lakes
140500010613	Mad Creek	15,182	30	4555	low	CRCT in wilderness lakes

140500010614	South Fork Mad Creek	10,345	30	3104	low	

CRCT=Colorado River Cutthroat Trout

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS: See also "Common Resource Guidelines for the Routt National Forest".
   - Use perimeter control or prescriptive control as the wildland fire management strategy.
   - Accomplish fire management activities using non-motorized means. If the use of motorized equipment/mechanized transport is sought, appropriate prior authorization is required. Forest Supervisor approval is required for all motorized equipment/mechanized transport in wilderness, including the landing of aircraft. Regional Forester approval is required for use of dozers/tractors. Utilize Minimum Requirement Decision Guide (MRDG – see Wilderness Resource Advisor) in evaluating requests for motorized equipment/mechanized transport.
   - Implement MBR Minimum Impact Suppression Tactics (MIST) Guidelines in all operations.
   - Use techniques that minimize soil and vegetation disturbance. Avoid the use of heavy equipment. If heavy equipment is used, however, consider the use of alternative equipment such as excavators, rubber-tired skidders, etc. rather than tracked vehicles.
   - Consider intermittent outfitter/guide activities and provide protection for reserved sites.
   - Provide protection for heritage resource sites. There are 6 known sites in the project area: two lithic scatters, three multi-structure sites composed of log cabins and one lithic and log site. The lithic scatters are considered low-risk sites, though one is eligible for NRHP. The log structures are all high-risk sites and need evaluation before a burn. If the fire is not in the immediate area of these structures, the burn may continue, provided an archaeologist conducts an on-site evaluation of the structures during the burn. Mitigation measures will be taken based on the archaeological field findings. The sites are 5JA.49, 5JA.50, 5JA.53, 5JA.54, 5JA.55, and 5JA.56.
   - Rehabilitate areas impacted by fire management activities in accordance with MIST Guidelines.

5. AMR STRATEGY -

PLANNED ACTIONS:

1. RESOURCE FUELS TREATMENTS –

2. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS -

3. SUPPRESSION/PRESUPPRESSION –

4. MONITORING –

5. ESR -

WILDLAND FIRE USE: Yes

D2-R SARVIS CREEK

- *44,351 Acres*
- *Communities At Risk:*

Geographic Narrative: This area is within the bounds of the Sarvis Wilderness.

Suppression	**Low**
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**Low**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Low**

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION: The Sarvis Creek Wilderness has a significantly higher representation of lodgepole pine and mountain shrub ecosystems than in other nearby wildernesses, resulting from the relatively low elevation of the area.

   Over 80% of the area is forested. Most of the area is vegetated by xeric coniferous sub alpine forest in early- to mid-seral condition with a lodgepole pine overstory, but clearly succeeding to a subalpine fir-dominated system. Aspen is a minor constituent. Many of the tributary drainages to the main creeks support sedge- and willow-dominated peat lands. The desire is for vegetation to be mostly late successional unless regenerated by natural processes.

   FIRE REGIME:
   CONDITION CLASS:

Fire History: In August 2002 the Green Creek fire burned 4,258 total acres. 2,180 acres burned within this polygon; 1,103 of these acres are considered moderate to high burn severity. The fire had numerous large run days and burned within a lodgpole pine forest.

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE: Allow fire to play its natural role in the ecosystem. Manage each incident so that the effects of the fire may be evident afterward but the impacts of any management actions are not. Protect the wilderness' ability to provide outstanding opportunities for solitude. The primary objective is to allow natural disturbance processes to occur. Natural wildland fire can be managed for fire use or resource benefit. Additional resource objectives:
   - Several permitted outfitter/guide activities exist within this area.
   - Protect known TES plant sites including *Cypripedium fasciculatum* (Purple's Lady Slipper) as well as other locally rare plant sites including: *Carex stenoptila*, and *Listera convallarioides* (Broad Leaved Tway-Blade).

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS: WILDLIFE: This polygon resides within the Rabbit Ears LAU and the Sarvis Creek LAU. Directives found in the "Common Resource Guidelines" should be utilized when applicable.
   - Rabbit Ears LAU: An estimated total of 6.32% of lynx habitat is considered "unsuitable" within the Rabbit Ears LAU. There are moderate to high suppression recommendations for this area. There is a low percentage of unsuitable lynx habitat in the area, however, the total LAU acreage is about 46,422. Lynx denning and winter forage acres are limited to 10,900 and 13,050 respectively.
   - Sarvis LAU: This polygon also resides within the Sarvis Creek LAU. An estimated total of 1.72% of lynx habitat is considered "unsuitable" within the Sarvis LAU. There are no urgent suppression recommendations for this area.

   WATERSHED:

6th Level Watershed	Watershed Name	Acres	Recommended Upper Limit, % Burned	Recommended Allowable AcresTo Burn	Forest Plan Rating	Special Considerations
140500010202	Silver Cr	16886	30	5066	low	

140500010301	Service Cr	26443	30	7364	low	Amphibian sightings in watershed

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS: Incorporate MBR NFs' MIMA guidelines (Appendix C, Chapter 7, Exhibit 1). Rehabilitate areas impacted by management activities in accordance with MIMA Guidelines. Rehabilitate burned areas only as necessary for watershed protection or to prevent noxious weed infestations. Forest Supervisor approval is needed for use of any motorized equipment or aircraft landing. No dipping without resource advisor notification. Private land interface exists on the west side of the unit. Assess escape potential and access issues with each start in proximity of private land.

   HERITAGE RESOURCE CONSIDERATIONS: Few cultural resources are known in the area. There is one wooden flume known in the project area. The flume is a high risk structure and need evaluation if the area is to burn. The site is 5RT.433 SERVICE CREEK LOG CHUTE / SERVICE CREEK FLUME. Presently there is no site file for this sites in the heritage files, consult specialist.

5. AMR STRATEGY -

PLANNED ACTIONS:

1. RESOURCE FUELS TREATMENTS –
2. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS -
3. SUPPRESSION/PRESUPPRESSION –
4. MONITORING –
5. ESR –

WILDLAND FIRE USE: Yes

D3-R FLAT TOPS

- *38,291 Acres*
- *Communities At Risk:*

Geographic Narrative: This area is within the bounds of the Yampa Rd portion of the Flat Tops Wilderness.

Suppression	**Low**
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**Low**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Low**

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION: The Flat Tops Wilderness is characterized by conifer forests at lower elevations and alpine tundra above tree line. Heavy amounts of deadwood created by beetle infestations of the 1940's exist throughout. This has created an extremely hazardous component of both standing and down sawtimber size deadwood. The regenerated stand is thick spruce/fir and provides a continuous fuel bed. The desired condition is to allow natural disturbance processes to occur and provide excellent opportunities for solitude.

   FIRE REGIME:
   CONDITION CLASS:

   Fire History: In 2002 the Lost Lakes Fire Use burned 5,539 acres within this polygon. No suppression action was taken and fire was allowed to play its natural role within the ecosystem.

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE: Allow fire to play its natural role in the ecosystem. Manage each incident so that the effects of the fire may be evident afterward but the impacts of any management actions are not. Protect the wilderness' ability to provide outstanding opportunities for solitude. The primary objective is to allow natural disturbance processes to occur. Natural wildland fire can be managed for fire use or resource benefit.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS: WILDLIFE: This polygon resides within the Pagoda and the Dunckley LAU. An estimated total of 7.86% and 5.18% of lynx habitat is considered "unsuitable" within the Pagoda and Dunckley LAUs. There are no urgent suppression recommendations for either of these areas. Utilize directives found in the "Common Resource Guidelines for the Routt National Forest" portion of this document when applicable.

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS:
   - Incorporate MBR NFs' MIST guidelines.
   - Forest Supervisor approval is needed for use of any motorized equipment or aircraft landing.
   - Follow established direction contained in the Flat Tops Fire Management Plan. Pyramid FMU 1105-1, Stillwater FMU1105-2.

5. AMR STRATEGY -

PLANNED ACTIONS:

1. RESOURCE FUELS TREATMENTS –

2. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS -

3. SUPPRESSION/PRESUPPRESSION –

4. MONITORING –

5. ESR –

WILDLAND FIRE USE: Yes

D4-R. NEVER SUMMERS

- *6,697 acres*
- *Communities At Risk:*

Geographic Narrative: This area includes all the Never Summer Wilderness area in the southeast portion of Jackson County. Rocky Mountain National Park bounds the east side.

Suppression	**Low**
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**Low**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Low**

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION: This area is characterized by lodgepole pine, aspen, spruce-fir. Large open parks occur along ridge tops. The area is being managed to maintain natural conditions by allowing ecological processes to prevail with minimal human intervention.

   FIRE REGIME:
   CONDITION CLASS:

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE: Allow fire to play its natural role in the ecosystem. Manage each incident so that the effects of the fire may be evident afterward but the impacts of any management actions are not. Protect the wilderness' ability to provide outstanding opportunities for solitude. The primary objective is to allow natural disturbance processes to occur. Natural wildland fire can be managed for fire use or resource benefit. Additional objectives include:
   - Consider intermittent outfitter/guide activities and reserved sites.
   - Use perimeter control or prescriptive control as the wildland fire management strategy.
   - Encourage hazard fuels to burn in conjunction with wildfire as appropriate.
   - Provide for public safety with regard to high recreation use areas or periods.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS/CONSIDERATIONS:
   - WILDLIFE: This polygon resides within the Owl Mountain LAU. An estimated total of 7.22% of lynx habitat is considered "unsuitable" within the Owl Mountain LAU. There are high suppression recommendations for this area, specifically in lynx winter and denning habitat (spruce/fir) due to low acreages of those types of lynx habitat exist in this area. Directives found in the "Common Resource Guidelines" should be utilized when applicable.

6th Level Watershed	Watershed Name	Acres	Recommended Upper Limit, % Burned	Recommended Allowable AcresTo Burn	Forest Plan Rating	Special Considerations
101800010201	Illinois River	11544	30	3463	low	
101800010202	Jack Cr	16453	20	3291	mod	CRCT in Upper Jack Creek; amphibian sightings in watershed
101800010205	Rock Cr	10235	10	1023	high	
101800010301	S.Fk.Michigan River	23067	30	6920	low	Amphibain sightings in watershed
101800010302	Michigan River	1188	30	356	low	

   - WATERSHED

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS: If suppression action is taken, use techniques that minimize soil and vegetation disturbance. Forest Supervisor permission for equipment needs in wilderness. Use MIST within wilderness. Consult a wilderness resource advisor for appropriate tactics. Heritage Resource Considerations: There is a single un-assessed open lithic scatter (5GA.319/5JA.417 THUNDER PASS). This site is considered at low risk to fire effects. Site should be assessed by heritage specialist during fire situations.

5. AMR STRATEGY -

PLANNED ACTIONS:

1. RESOURCE FUELS TREATMENTS –

2. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS -

3. SUPPRESSION/PRESUPPRESSION – Rocky Mountain Youth Corp doing trail construction/reconstruction on Continental Divide Trail in 2003.

4. MONITORING –

5. ESR -

WILDLAND FIRE USE: Yes

RESOURCE AND MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE TABLES ARAPAHO NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE AND DINOSAUR NATIONAL MONUMENT

PRIORITY RANKING AMONG FMU IN ARAPAHO NWR AND DINOSAUR NATIONAL MONUMENT

Category	FMU	Suppression	WFU	Fuels Treatment	ESR	Community Assistance/ Protection
B1-A	Arapaho NWR	High	No	Low	N/A	Low
DINO	Dinosaur NP	Low	Yes	Moderate	N/A	Moderate

RESOURCE AND MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE TABLES ARAPAHO NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

B1-A. ARAPAHO NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

- 24,800 acres
- *Communities At Risk:*

Geographic Narrative: Arapaho National Wildlife Refuge lies along the Illinois River beginning 1 mile south of Walden, Colorado to approximately 14 miles South on Hwy 125.

Suppression	**High**
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**Low**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Low**

FIRE MANGEMENT OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITIONS: Arapaho NWR is characterized by 14, 600 acres of upland sage brush, 6,900 acres of willow riparian area, 2,425 acres of wet meadow, and 875 surface acres of wetland impoundments. Additionally, the 760 acre Pole Mountain Unit of Arapaho NWR is isolated from the main Refuge, and is located 9 miles south- west of the Arapaho NWR proper. Pole mountain is characterized by aspen, mixed conifer and sage brush habitat types. The entire Refuge is managed to provide high quality wildlife habitat.

   FIRE REGIME:
   CONDITION CLASS:

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES: The Arapaho NWR is managed to provide high quality wildlife habitats for the diversity of wildlife species found in this high mountain valley. Wildland fire objectives are to suppress wildland fire throughout the Refuge. Additional Objectives include:
   - Suppress wildland fire with minimum resource damage.
   - Utilize minimum impact management actions (MIMA) where feasible and appropriate.
   - (A1-A) Inholding, Burr Ranch
   - (A2-A) Inholding, Anderson Ranch
   - (A3-A) Inholdings, Burr and Stephens pasture.
   - (A4-A) Refuge Structures: Headquarters buildings and Residence, Case Ranch Barn, Hampton Ranch Barn, Soap Creek Residence, Hatchery Structures, numerous informational signs, kiosks and boardwalk on the Refuge.
   - (A5-A) Endangered species: North Park Phacelia, desirable to suppress fire, however, suppression activities could damage resource.
   - Consider heritage Resources during suppression activities.
   - Prevent spread of noxious weeds, including yellow toadflax and Canada thistle.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS: Suppression of wildfires is a standard operating procedures within B polygons. Suppression constraints and management objectives will be considered during all suppression actions.

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS/CONSIDERATIONS: Illinois River riparian area and meadows are managed wet, therefore heavy equipment access is limited. Minimize slurry use within 300 feet of Illinois River. Dependable water source for dipping is available from Mcfarline Reservoir located 16 miles south of Walden Colorado. Pumping from wetlands/ditches/impoundments is acceptable, however,

vehicle/equipment access to these wet sites may be limited due to wet conditions. Fires threatening or located on private land inholdings, contact Jackson County Sheriff at 970-723-4242.

5. AMR STRATEGY -

PLANNED ACTIONS:

1. RESOURCE FUELS TREATMENTS –
2. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS -
3. SUPPRESSION/PRESUPPRESSION –
4. MONITORING –
5. ESR -

WILDLAND FIRE USE: No

RESOURCE AND MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES – DINOSAUR NATIONAL MONUMENT

DINOSAUR NATIONAL MONUMENT

- *82,127 Acres*
- *Communities At Risk:*

Geographic Narrative: This area is within the bounds of the Yampa Rd portion of the Flat Tops Wilderness.

Suppression	**Low**
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**Moderate**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Moderate**

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION: The interior of the monument is predominantly a mix of pinyon/juniper woodlands, sagebrush, grasslands and other shrub communities. The desire is to create a mosaic of vegetative age classes.

   FIRE REGIME:
   CONDITION CLASS:

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE: The objective is to encourage fire to promote mosaic age classes in all plant communities

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS: Evaluate if fire is desired in grazing allotments based on current and projected AUM's

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS: MIST standards will be utilized whenever fire fighter safety allows. Consult with adjoining landowners to see if fire(s) is allowed to cross the monument boundary onto private land. When practical, implement Best Management Practices for invasive weed prevention.

6. AMR STRATEGY -

PLANNED ACTIONS:

6. RESOURCE FUELS TREATMENTS – Contact Dinosaur National Monument Fire Management Staff.

7. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS - Remove vegetation around historic structures and park infrastructure

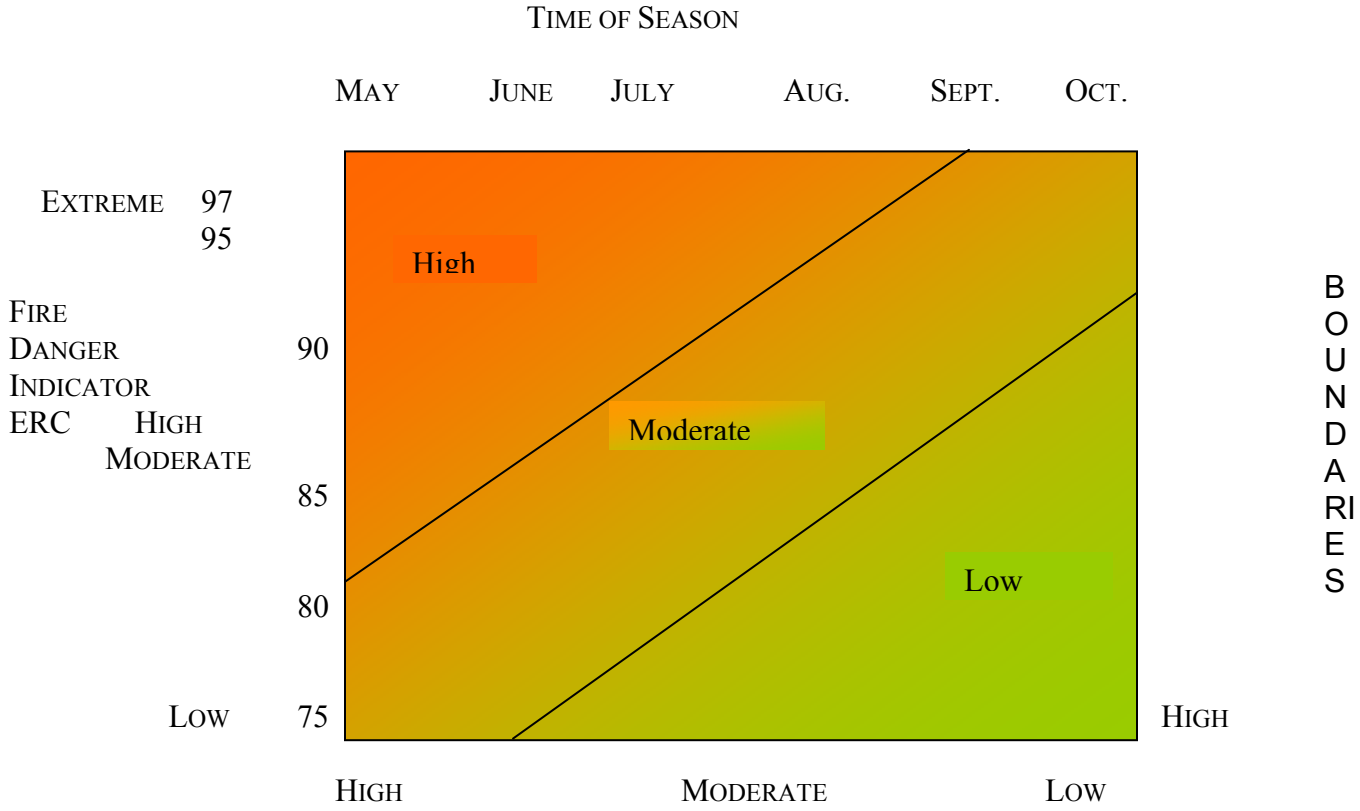
8. SUPPRESSION/PRESUPPRESSION – Any fire that starts within ¼ mile of state or private land, campgrounds or historic sites will receive a suppression oriented response. Active fires that threaten to burn within ¼ mile of state or private land, campgrounds or historic sites will be suppressed, contained or spread will be limited to reduce the likelihood of them burning across the Monument boundary. Adjoining and federal agencies will be consulted for appropriate response on any fire that starts or threatens to burn within ¼ mile of the Monument boundary.

9. MONITORING – Fuels treatments, both natural and planned will be evaluated per NPS monitoring standards

10. ESR –

WILDLAND FIRE USE: Yes

APPROPRIATE MANAGEMENT RESPONSE PRESCRIPTIVE CRITERIA AND RISK ASSESMENT
WILDLAND FIRE USE PRESCRIPTIVE CRITERIA AND RELATIVE RISK ASSESSMENT
DINOSAUR NATIONAL MONUMENT



RESOURCE COMPLEXITY

This assessment is used to Determine Relative Risk for Wildland Fire use. It uses factors considered important to Dinosaur National Monument including, Energy Release Component (ERC), Time of Season, Potential for use of Boundaries and Resource complexity. To obtain relative risk, connect lines between the top and bottom variables and the left and right hand variables. Where these lines cross represents the relative risk for this specific fire.

Consider Management Action Points with the use of this assessment. Management Action Points are defined in Chapter 3 of The Wildland and Prescribed Fire Management Policy, Implementation Reference Guide; they are set trigger points located geographically on the ground or in specific points of time that indicate a change in the current management action being undertaken.